

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Foreign
Agricultural
Service

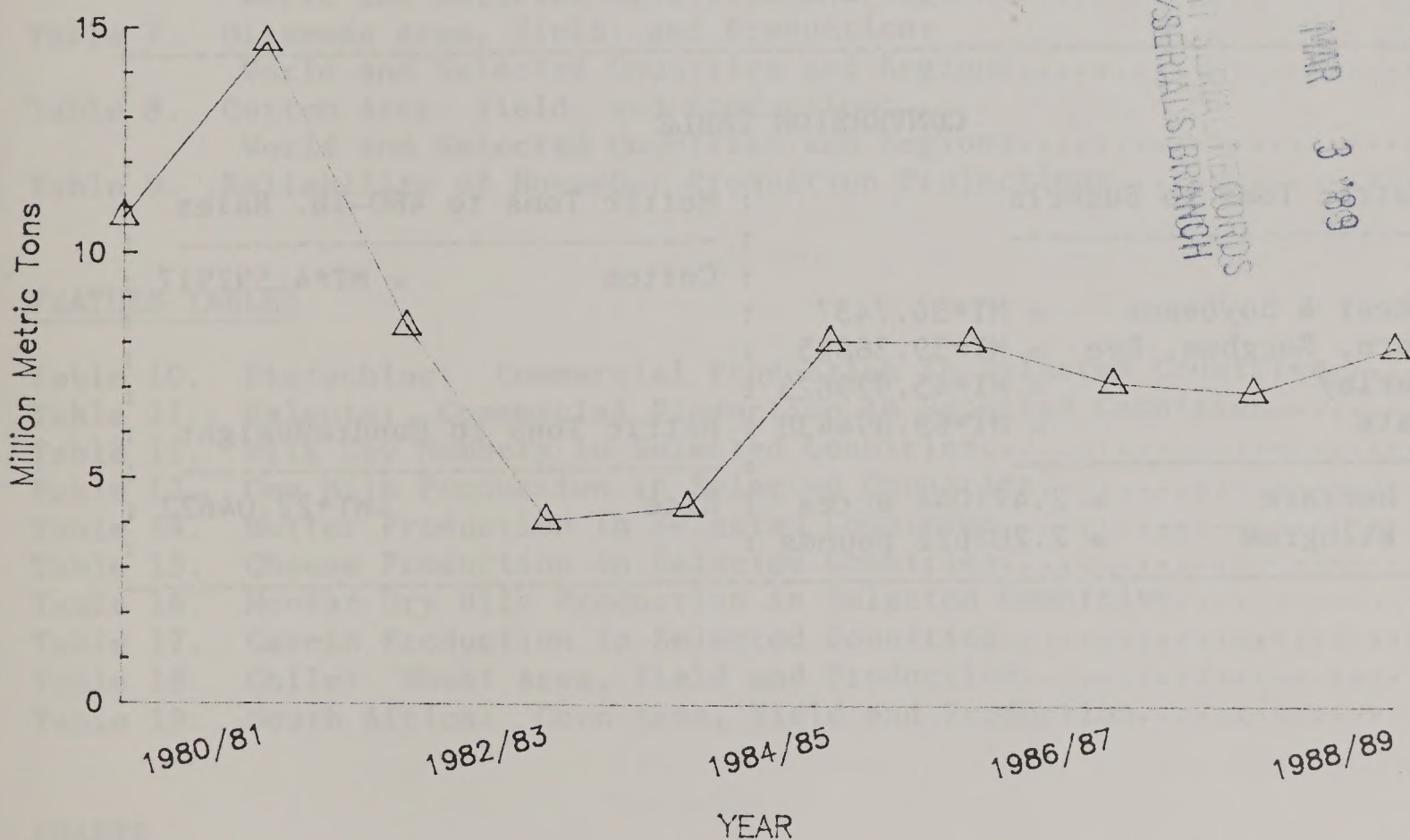
Circular Series
WAP 11-88
November 1988

World Agricultural Production

EXCHANGE Rec'd

DEC 22 1988

SOUTH AFRICA CORN PRODUCTION 1979/80--1988/89



Note: Included in this issue are special features on world pistachio and walnut production, world dairy production, and grain production in Chile and South Africa.

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. All numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

This report was prepared by the Foreign Production Estimates Division (FPED), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 382-8888.

 * The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
 * eastern time on December 13, 1988. *

:			:
:	CONVERSION TABLE		:
:			:
:			:
:	Metric Tons to Bushels	:	Metric Tons to 480-lb. Bales
:	-----	:	-----
:		:	Cotton = MT*4.592917
:	Wheat & Soybeans = MT*36.7437	:	
:	Corn, Sorghum, Rye = MT*39.36825	:	
:	Barley = MT*45.929625	:	
:	Oats = MT*68.894438	:	Metric Tons to Hundredweight
:	-----	:	-----
:	1 hectare = 2.471044 acres	:	Rice =MT*22.04622
:	1 kilogram = 2.204622 pounds	:	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
 <u>PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1988/89</u>	
Wheat.....	5
Coarse Grains.....	5
Rice.....	6
Oilseeds.....	6
Cotton.....	7
 <u>TABLES</u>	
Table 1. U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production.....	9
Table 2. U.S. Planted Area of Major Crops.....	9
Table 3. World Crop Production Summary.....	10
Table 4. Wheat Area, Yield, and Production:	
World and Selected Countries and Regions.....	11
Table 5. Coarse Grains Area, Yield and Production:	
World and Selected Countries and Regions.....	12
Table 6. Rice Area, Yield, and Production:	
World and Selected Countries and Regions.....	15
Table 7. Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production:	
World and Selected Countries and Regions.....	16
Table 8. Cotton Area, Yield, and Production:	
World and Selected Countries and Regions.....	18
Table 9. Reliability of November Production Projections.....	19
 <u>FEATURE TABLES</u>	
Table 10. Pistachios: Commercial Production in Selected Countries.....	25
Table 11. Walnuts: Commercial Production in Selected Countries.....	27
Table 12. Milk Cow Numbers in Selected Countries.....	32
Table 13. Cow Milk Production in Selected Countries.....	33
Table 14. Butter Production in Selected Countries.....	34
Table 15. Cheese Production in Selected Countries.....	35
Table 16. NonFat Dry Milk Production in Selected Countries.....	36
Table 17. Casein Production in Selected Countries.....	37
Table 18. Chile: Wheat Area, Yield and Production.....	43
Table 19. South Africa: Corn Area, Yield and Production.....	52
 <u>CHARTS</u>	
Chart 1. Indices of Milk Production for Major Producers.....	38
Chart 2. Global Milk and Dairy Products Output Shares in 1988.....	39
Chart 3. Chilean Wheat Area and Production.....	42
Chart 4. South Africa: Corn Area.....	51
Chart 5. South Africa: Corn Yields.....	51

MAPS

Map 1. World Agricultural Weather Highlights.....	20
Map 2. Chile.....	44
Map 3. South Africa.....	53

WEATHER BRIEFS

Argentina Unfavorably Dry and Hot.....	21
Improved Soil Moisture in Brazil.....	21
Australia Hot and Dry in October.....	21

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

Pakistan: September Floods Affect Primarily Cotton.....	22
Canada: Large Stabilization Payments for Hogs and Cattle.....	22
EC-12: Strong Decline in Winter Rapeseed Plantings Expected.....	23

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

World Pistachio Production Continues to Expand.....	23
Commercial Production of Walnuts Forecast to Decline.....	23
World Dairy Output Forecast up in 1988 and 1989.....	30
Chile: Wheat Production Situation and Overview.....	40
Corn Production in South Africa.....	45

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1988/89

WHEAT: World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 502.1 million metric tons, down 3.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and last year. Important changes from a month ago include the following:

- o USSR Production is estimated at 88.0 million tons, down 3.0 million or 3 percent from last month, but up 6 percent from last year. The decrease is attributed to reduced yield estimates.
- o Australia Production is estimated at 13.0 million tons, down 0.8 million or 6 percent from last month, but up 3 percent from last year. Yield prospects in South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales are estimated to have deteriorated due to hot and dry weather in October.
- o Argentina Production is estimated at 7.8 million tons, down 0.2 million or 3 percent from last month and down 13 percent from last year. Moisture stress in many areas has delayed development and reduced estimated yield.
- o Brazil Production is forecast at 5.5 million tons, up 0.3 million or 6 percent from last month, but down 10 percent from last year. The increase is due to higher estimated yields in the state of Parana.
- o South Africa Production is estimated at a record 3.5 million tons, up 0.3 million or 9 percent from last month and up 12 percent from last year's harvest. Excellent weather has boosted estimated yield.
- o East Europe Production is estimated at 44.4 million tons, up 0.2 million tons or less than 1 percent from last month and up 12 percent from last year. Estimated wheat yield in Poland has increased slightly.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 710.0 million tons, up 0.9 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 10 percent from last year. Important changes from a month ago include the following:

- o United States Production is estimated at 142.1 million tons, up 3.1 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 34 percent from last year. Corn output is estimated at 118.7 (+3.0 MMT) while a minor upward revision was made for sorghum.

- o **USSR** Production is estimated at 98.0 million tons, down 2.0 million or 2 percent from last month and down 14 percent from last year. The decrease is attributed to reduced yield estimates for barley.
- o **Other W. Europe** Production is estimated at 11.1 million tons, down 1.1 million or 9 percent from last month and down 4 percent from last year. Yield estimates for barley and oats were reduced in Finland, Norway, and Sweden.
- o **Australia** Production is estimated at 7.4 million tons, down 0.2 million or 3 percent from last month, but up 10 percent from last year. The decline in estimated barley and oat production reflects yield losses from continued dry, hot weather in key production states.
- o **EC-12** Production is estimated at 88.6 million tons, up 0.8 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 8 percent from last year. Yield estimates for barley were raised in France and Spain, while increased estimated corn output in Spain offset reduced estimates in France and the United Kingdom.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 320.5 million tons, up 0.7 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 4 percent from the 1987/88 crop. Foreign production in 1988/89 is projected at 315.5 million tons--the second largest crop on record. Important changes from last month include:

- o **Indonesia** Production is estimated at 27.0 million tons, up 0.7 million or 3 percent from last month and up 3 percent from last year. Estimates for both harvested area and yield were raised for the main season crop.
- o **Philippines** Production is estimated at 5.7 million tons, down 0.2 million or 3 percent from last month, but up 2 percent from last year. The decrease is attributed to typhoon damage during harvest.
- o **South Korea** Production is estimated at a record 5.8 million tons, up 0.2 million or 4 percent from last month and up 6 percent from last year. Yields are expected to be 10 percent higher than last year because of unusually favorable weather during the growing season and lower-than-normal damage from insects and disease.

OILSEEDS: World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 200.3 million tons, down less than 1 percent from last month, and down 6.1 million or 3 percent from last year's record output. U.S. production is forecast at 49.0 million tons, up less than 1 percent from last month, but down 19 percent from last year. Foreign production is forecast at a record 151.3 million tons, down less than 1 percent from last month, but up 5.4 million or 4 percent from last year.

- * **Soybeans:** World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 94.0 million tons, up marginally from last month, but down 9 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month include:

- o **United States** Production is estimated at 41.1 million tons, up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 11.2 million tons or 21 percent from last year. Higher yields are estimated for major producing states in the mid-South.

- * **Cottonseed:** World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 32.2 million tons, down 0.7 million tons or 2 percent from last month and up 1.4 million or 4 percent from last year.

- o **United States** Production is estimated at 5.3 million tons, up 1 percent from last month and up less than 1 percent from last year. The increase is based on higher estimated cotton production.

- o **China** Production is estimated at 7.2 million tons, down 0.6 million or 7 percent from last month and unchanged from last year. The reduction is based on a downward revision in cotton production because of unfavorable weather during the growing season.

- * **Peanuts:** World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 21.5 million tons, down less than 1 percent from last month, but up 9 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month include:

- o **United States** Production is estimated at 1.9 million tons, down 0.1 million tons or 3 percent from last month, but up 0.2 million tons or 14 percent from last year. Slightly lower yields are estimated for this year's crop.

- * **Sunflowerseed:** World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 21.3 million tons, down marginally from last month, but up 3 percent from last year.

- * **Rapeseed:** World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 21.7 million tons, down less than 1 percent from last month, and down 1.2 million or 5 percent from last year.

- * **Flaxseed:** World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 1.8 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 19 percent from last year.

* **Copra:** World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 4.7 million tons, unchanged from last month and up 0.3 million tons or 8 percent from last year.

* **Palm Kernels:** World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 2.9 million tons, up 42,00 tons or 1 percent from last month and up 0.2 million tons or 8 percent from last year. The outlook for Indonesian production has improved in recent months.

* **Palm Oil:** World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 9.3 million tons, up 0.2 million tons from last month and up 0.7 million or 9 percent from last year. The increase is due to higher forecast yields in Indonesia as young trees approach maturity.

COTTON: World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 84.0 million bales, down 1.4 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 4 percent from 1987/88. Foreign production is estimated at 69.1 million bales, down 1.5 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 5 percent from last season.

o **United States** Production is estimated at 14.8 million bales, up 0.1 million or less than one percent from last month and up slightly from last year. Increased production is due to favorable growing and harvesting weather, particularly in Texas.

o **China** Production is estimated at 19.5 million bales, down 1.5 million or 7 percent from last month and the same as last year's crop estimate. Decreased production is estimated due to unfavorable weather during the growing season.

o **Colombia** Production is estimated at 620,000 bales, up 135,000 bales or 28 percent from last month and equal to last year's production. The increase in production is based on better than anticipated yields according to cotton industry officials.

o **Brazil** Production is estimated at 3.5 million bales, down 85,000 bales or 2 percent from last month, but up 2 percent from 1987/88. Decreased production is estimated due to dry weather at planting.

Table 1
U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

Commodity	--Harvested Area--			--Yield--				--Production--			
	Prel. Proj.			Prel. 1988/89 Proj.				Prel. 1988/89 Proj.			
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	Oct.	Nov.	1986/87	1987/88	Oct.	Nov.
	--Million Acres--			--Bushels per Acre--				--Million Bushels--			
All Wheat	60.7	56.0	53.3	34.4	37.7	34.0	34.0	2,092	2,107	1,812	1,812
Winter	43.2	39.3	39.8	35.2	39.8	39.2	39.2	1,521	1,565	1,561	1,561
Other	17.5	16.6	13.5	32.6	32.7	18.6	18.6	571	542	251	251
Rye	0.7	0.7	0.6	28.8	29.0	24.8	24.8	20	20	15	15
Soybeans	58.3	57.0	56.8	33.3	33.7	26.4	26.6	1,940	1,923	1,501	1,512
Corn	69.2	59.2	56.7	119.2	119.4	80.3	82.3	8,250	7,064	4,553	4,671
Sorghum	13.9	10.6	9.0	67.7	69.9	60.1	60.6	938	741	541	546
Barley	12.0	10.1	7.4	50.7	52.6	38.2	38.2	611	530	283	283
Oats	6.9	6.9	5.4	56.3	54.0	39.1	39.1	386	374	211	211
	--Million Hectares--			--Metric Tons per Hectare--				--Millions of Metric Tons--			
Total Feedgrains	41.3	35.1	31.8	6.1	6.1	4.4	4.5	252.3	215.2	138.6	141.7
	--Million Acres--			--Pounds per Acre--				---Million CWT.---			
Rice	2.4	2.3	2.9	5,651	5,482	5,486	5,547	133.4	127.7	156.7	158.4
								---Million 480-Pound---			
All Cotton	8.5	10.0	11.6	351	706	605	612	9.7	14.8	14.7	14.8

Table 2
U.S. Planted Area of Major Crops

Year	Wheat			Feedgrains								
	Winter	Other	Total	Rye	Rice	Corn	Sorghum	Barley	Oats	Total	Soybeans	Cotton
	--Million Acres--											
1986/87	54.0	18.1	72.1	2.4	2.4	76.7	15.3	13.1	14.7	119.7	60.4	10.0
1987/88 Prel.	48.8	17.0	65.8	2.5	2.4	65.7	11.8	11.0	18.0	106.5	58.0	10.4
1988/89 Proj.												
October	48.8	16.9	65.7	2.4	2.9	67.5	10.5	9.7	13.9	101.6	58.8	12.2
November	48.8	16.9	65.7	2.4	2.9	67.5	10.5	9.7	13.9	101.6	58.8	12.2

1/ Estimates from USDA Agricultural Statistics Board.

Table 4

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1988/89	Proj.		Prel.	1988/89	Proj.	
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	Oct.	Nov.	1986/87	1987/88	Oct.	Nov.
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	227.6	219.7	219.2	2.33	2.30	2.31	2.29	529.6	504.5	505.2	502.1
United States	24.6	22.6	21.6	2.32	2.53	2.29	2.29	56.9	57.4	49.3	49.3
Total Foreign	203.1	197.0	197.7	2.33	2.27	2.31	2.29	472.7	447.1	455.8	452.7
Maj. Foreign Exporters	45.9	43.3	42.0	2.79	2.75	2.71	2.69	128.4	119.1	114.0	113.1
Argentina	4.9	4.8	4.5	1.83	1.88	1.78	1.73	8.9	9.0	8.0	7.8
Australia	11.1	9.1	9.0	1.45	1.38	1.52	1.44	16.1	12.6	13.8	13.0
Canada	14.2	13.5	12.9	2.20	1.93	1.20	1.20	31.4	26.0	15.5	15.5
EC-12	15.7	15.9	15.6	4.58	4.50	4.95	4.93	71.9	71.6	76.7	76.8
Major Importers	98.1	95.5	98.0	2.40	2.36	2.41	2.38	235.0	225.3	236.0	233.5
Brazil	3.9	3.5	3.5	1.44	1.76	1.53	1.59	5.6	6.1	5.2	5.5
China	29.6	28.8	29.5	3.04	3.05	2.97	2.97	90.0	87.8	87.5	87.5
Eastern Europe	10.5	10.6	10.7	3.73	3.77	4.15	4.14	39.1	39.8	44.2	44.4
Egypt	0.5	0.6	0.6	3.80	4.23	4.20	4.20	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.5
Other N. Africa */	4.6	5.2	4.4	1.13	0.96	1.01	1.01	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.5
Japan	0.2	0.3	0.3	3.56	3.19	3.67	3.67	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
USSR	48.7	46.7	49.0	1.89	1.78	1.86	1.80	92.3	83.3	91.0	88.0
Other Foreign	59.0	58.2	57.6	1.85	1.77	1.84	1.84	109.3	102.8	105.9	106.2
India	23.0	22.8	22.2	2.05	2.00	2.03	2.03	47.1	45.6	45.0	45.0
Iran	6.3	6.1	6.3	1.14	0.98	1.08	1.08	7.1	6.0	6.8	6.8
Mexico	1.1	0.9	0.8	4.19	4.11	4.00	4.00	4.5	3.7	3.2	3.2
Non-EC W. Europe	1.0	0.9	0.8	4.51	4.20	4.64	4.63	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.7
Pakistan	7.4	7.7	7.3	1.89	1.56	1.73	1.73	13.9	12.0	12.6	12.6
South Africa	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.21	1.81	1.61	1.76	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.5
Turkey	8.7	8.7	8.8	1.61	1.49	1.71	1.71	14.0	13.0	15.0	15.0
Others	9.8	9.3	9.5	1.65	1.65	1.72	1.71	16.1	15.4	16.3	16.4

*/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

NOVEMBER 1988

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

Table 5
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel. Proj.			Prel. 1988/89 Proj.				Prel. 1988/89 Proj.			
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	Oct.	Nov.	1986/87	1987/88	Oct.	Nov.
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS 1/	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	336.5	322.6	323.1	2.48	2.45	2.19	2.20	833.3	789.7	709.0	710.0
United States	41.5	35.4	32.0	6.09	6.10	4.34	4.44	252.8	215.7	139.0	142.1
Total Foreign	295.0	287.2	291.0	1.97	2.00	1.96	1.95	580.5	574.0	570.0	567.8
Maj. Foreign Exporters	23.6	23.4	23.3	2.45	2.40	2.34	2.35	57.8	56.1	55.0	54.8
Argentina	4.5	4.4	4.8	2.88	2.98	2.94	2.94	13.0	13.0	14.1	14.1
Australia	4.3	4.6	4.8	1.56	1.48	1.58	1.54	6.8	6.8	7.6	7.4
Canada	7.8	8.0	7.2	3.26	3.20	2.66	2.66	25.5	25.5	19.1	19.1
South Africa	4.9	4.5	4.4	1.61	1.73	1.93	2.02	7.9	7.8	8.9	8.9
Thailand	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.25	1.51	2.55	2.55	4.6	3.0	5.3	5.3
Major Importers	108.4	108.2	106.4	2.67	2.66	2.62	2.60	289.6	287.9	278.3	276.1
Eastern Europe	18.6	18.1	18.5	3.97	3.56	3.35	3.35	73.9	64.6	61.9	62.0
EC-12	19.7	19.1	19.4	4.13	4.31	4.54	4.58	81.3	82.1	87.8	88.6
Other W. Europe	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.63	3.54	3.76	3.44	12.3	11.5	12.2	11.1
Mexico	7.7	7.8	7.8	1.93	1.87	1.89	1.89	14.9	14.5	14.9	14.9
USSR	58.6	59.5	57.0	1.81	1.91	1.75	1.72	105.9	113.7	100.0	98.0
Other Major Import. 2/	0.4	0.5	0.5	3.04	3.13	3.30	3.30	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	163.0	155.7	161.4	1.43	1.48	1.46	1.47	233.2	229.9	236.8	237.0
Brazil	14.0	13.1	12.9	1.95	1.88	1.75	1.75	27.3	24.7	22.6	22.6
China	27.9	28.8	28.0	3.14	3.36	3.28	3.28	87.6	96.8	91.8	91.8
India	39.6	35.8	39.9	0.67	0.64	0.75	0.75	26.6	23.0	29.8	29.8
Indonesia	3.0	2.8	2.6	1.64	1.71	1.79	1.79	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0
Nigeria	10.2	9.4	9.9	0.84	0.72	0.84	0.84	8.6	6.8	8.3	8.3
Philippines	3.6	3.8	3.8	1.13	1.15	1.16	1.16	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4
Turkey	4.3	4.3	4.4	2.19	2.17	2.10	2.10	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3
Others	60.5	57.7	59.7	1.07	1.04	1.09	1.10	64.8	60.3	65.6	65.8
BARLEY											
World	80.0	79.5	76.4	2.27	2.28	2.19	2.16	181.9	181.3	167.8	165.5
United States	4.9	4.1	3.0	2.74	2.83	2.06	2.06	13.3	11.5	6.2	6.2
Total Foreign	75.1	75.4	73.4	2.24	2.25	2.20	2.17	168.6	169.7	161.6	159.3
Australia	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.56	1.46	1.57	1.52	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5
Canada	4.8	5.0	4.1	3.03	2.79	2.41	2.41	14.6	14.0	10.0	10.0
China	3.4	3.5	3.5	1.82	1.80	1.80	1.80	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.3
Eastern Europe	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.77	3.80	3.67	3.67	16.9	16.2	16.1	16.1
EC-12	12.6	12.2	12.4	3.69	3.82	4.16	4.19	46.5	46.7	51.4	51.8
Other W. Europe	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.38	3.12	3.46	3.13	6.2	5.5	6.1	5.5
Turkey	3.2	3.2	3.3	1.97	1.88	1.88	1.88	6.3	6.0	6.2	6.2
USSR	30.0	30.7	28.9	1.80	1.91	1.64	1.57	53.9	58.4	47.5	45.5
Others	12.6	12.4	12.8	1.16	1.06	1.12	1.12	14.6	13.2	14.4	14.4

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

CONTINUED

NOVEMBER 1988

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

Table 5 (Continued)
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions (Continued)

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel. 1986/87	Proj. 1987/88	Proj. 1988/89	Prel. 1986/87	1988/89 1987/88	Proj. Oct.	Proj. Nov.	Prel. 1986/87	1988/89 1987/88	Proj. Oct.	Proj. Nov.
CORN	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	129.4	123.9	124.4	3.69	3.59	3.07	3.10	477.0	444.9	382.4	386.0
United States	28.0	23.9	23.0	7.49	7.49	5.04	5.17	209.6	179.4	115.6	118.7
Total Foreign	101.4	100.0	101.4	2.64	2.65	2.62	2.64	267.5	265.4	266.8	267.3
Maj. Foreign Exporters	8.7	8.0	8.2	2.37	2.35	2.69	2.76	20.7	18.7	22.5	22.5
Argentina	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.19	3.46	3.39	3.39	9.3	9.0	9.5	9.5
South Africa	4.0	3.6	3.5	1.78	1.93	2.16	2.29	7.2	7.0	8.0	8.0
Thailand	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.37	1.56	2.70	2.70	4.3	2.7	5.0	5.0
Major Importers	22.0	21.9	22.5	4.03	3.77	3.77	3.76	88.8	82.7	84.6	85.0
Eastern Europe	7.6	7.3	7.5	5.13	4.10	3.87	3.87	38.9	29.9	28.8	28.8
EC-12	3.9	3.7	4.0	6.45	6.91	6.73	6.81	25.1	25.6	26.8	27.1
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.01	8.07	8.10	8.10	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Mexico	6.0	6.0	6.1	1.67	1.65	1.69	1.69	10.0	9.9	10.3	10.3
USSR	4.2	4.6	4.6	2.96	3.24	3.59	3.59	12.5	14.8	16.5	16.5
Other Maj. Import. 2/	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.91	4.11	4.15	4.15	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign	70.6	70.1	70.8	2.24	2.34	2.25	2.26	158.0	164.0	159.7	159.8
Brazil	13.5	12.7	12.5	1.96	1.89	1.76	1.76	26.5	24.0	22.0	22.0
Canada	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.95	7.02	5.20	5.20	5.9	7.0	5.1	5.1
China	19.1	20.2	19.6	3.71	3.95	3.83	3.83	70.9	79.8	75.0	75.0
Egypt	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.73	5.14	5.00	5.00	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.1
India	5.9	5.3	5.9	1.27	1.04	1.27	1.27	7.5	5.5	7.5	7.5
Indonesia	3.0	2.8	2.8	1.64	1.71	1.79	1.79	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0
Philippines	3.6	3.8	3.8	1.13	1.15	1.16	1.16	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4
Zimbabwe	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.92	1.60	1.54	1.54	1.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Others	22.5	22.3	23.1	1.48	1.45	1.48	1.50	33.2	32.4	34.6	34.7
SORGHUM											
World	46.0	41.8	43.7	1.40	1.32	1.27	1.27	64.5	55.0	55.5	55.6
United States	5.6	4.3	3.6	4.25	4.39	3.77	3.80	23.8	18.8	13.8	13.9
Total Foreign	40.4	37.5	40.1	1.01	0.96	1.04	1.04	40.7	36.2	41.7	41.7
Argentina	1.0	1.0	1.2	3.10	3.00	3.04	3.04	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.5
Australia	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.85	1.82	1.98	1.98	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.8
China	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.87	2.91	2.94	2.94	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3
India	15.6	15.0	16.2	0.57	0.57	0.68	0.68	8.9	8.6	11.0	11.0
Mexico	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.19	2.91	2.91	2.91	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0
Nigeria	4.5	4.3	4.4	0.80	0.67	0.80	0.80	3.6	2.9	3.5	3.5
South Africa	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.53	1.48	1.62	1.62	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Sudan	4.8	3.5	4.0	0.71	0.46	0.55	0.55	3.4	1.6	2.2	2.2
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.26	1.10	1.30	1.30	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Others	10.0	9.2	9.7	0.99	0.94	0.98	0.98	9.9	8.7	9.5	9.5

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

CONTINUED

NOVEMBER 1988

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

Table 5 (Continued)
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions (Continued)

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel. 1986/87	Proj. 1987/88	1988/89	Prel. 1986/87	1988/89 1987/88	Proj. Oct.	Nov.	Prel. 1986/87	1988/89 1987/88	Proj. Oct.	Nov.
OATS	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	25.0	23.7	23.2	1.90	1.85	1.72	1.69	47.5	43.7	39.8	39.2
United States	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.02	1.94	1.40	1.40	5.6	5.4	3.1	3.1
Total Foreign	22.2	20.8	21.0	1.89	1.83	1.75	1.72	41.9	38.3	36.8	36.1
USSR	13.2	11.8	11.5	1.66	1.57	1.43	1.43	21.9	18.5	16.5	16.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.3	3.5	3.9	2.05	1.96	1.83	1.76	6.7	6.8	7.1	6.9
Argentina	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.00	1.30	1.27	1.27	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Australia	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.39	1.32	1.33	1.27	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9
Canada	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.53	2.37	2.04	2.04	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9
Sweden	0.5	0.4	0.4	3.26	3.63	3.64	3.25	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
Other Foreign	5.7	5.6	5.6	2.31	2.32	2.33	2.27	13.3	13.0	13.1	12.8
China	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.17	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Eastern Europe	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.76	2.82	2.58	2.58	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.8
East Germany	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.09	4.18	3.68	3.68	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Poland	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.70	2.87	2.48	2.48	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2
EC-12	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.95	2.99	3.12	3.11	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.6
France	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.27	3.72	3.80	3.80	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
West Germany	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.44	4.30	4.42	4.42	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5
Finland	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.92	2.86	3.00	2.57	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.15	3.87	3.89	2.98	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Others	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.04	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
RYE											
World	14.8	15.9	15.3	2.10	2.14	1.99	2.01	31.0	34.0	30.6	30.7
United States	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.81	1.82	1.56	1.56	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total Foreign	14.5	15.6	15.0	2.11	2.15	2.00	2.01	30.5	33.5	30.3	30.3
USSR	8.7	9.7	9.5	1.74	1.86	1.74	1.74	15.2	18.1	16.5	16.5
Maj. Foreign Exporter	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.93	1.58	1.03	1.03	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
Other Foreign	3.9	4.0	3.9	2.73	2.74	2.46	2.51	10.6	11.0	9.8	9.8
East Germany	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.54	3.47	2.77	2.77	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.8
Poland	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.57	2.63	2.40	2.47	7.3	7.8	7.1	7.1
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.49	3.13	3.23	3.23	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
EC-12	1.0	1.0	0.9	3.04	2.92	3.00	3.08	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.55	3.79	4.53	4.53	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
West Germany	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.28	3.89	4.17	4.17	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Others	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.83	1.80	1.93	1.93	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below plus millet and mixed grain.

2/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

Table 6

Rice Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area	Yield	Production	Milling Rate	Production	Million Metric Tons	In Percent	Production	Million Metric Tons
	---Area---	---Yield---	---Production---	---Milling Rate---	---Production---	---Million Metric Tons---	---In Percent---	---Production---	---Million Metric Tons---
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

*/ Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, and Saudi Arabia.

NOVEMBER 1988

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

Table 7
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions (Continued)

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel. Proj.			Prel. 1988/89 Proj.				Prel. 1988/89 Proj.			
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	Oct.	Nov.	1986/87	1987/88	Oct.	Nov.
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
SUNFLOWERSEED											
World	14.12	14.85	15.35	1.36	1.39	1.39	1.39	19.25	20.62	21.42	21.31
United States	0.79	0.72	0.69	1.53	1.65	0.92	0.92	1.21	1.18	0.63	0.63
Total Foreign	13.32	14.13	14.67	1.35	1.38	1.41	1.41	18.04	19.44	20.79	20.68
Argentina	1.80	2.06	2.50	1.39	1.36	1.32	1.32	2.50	2.80	3.30	3.30
China	1.11	0.89	1.00	1.39	1.40	1.45	1.45	1.54	1.24	1.45	1.45
EC-12	2.15	2.32	2.13	1.53	1.70	1.92	1.89	3.28	3.94	4.09	4.03
East Europe	1.33	1.38	1.34	2.15	1.74	1.76	1.73	2.86	2.39	2.33	2.31
USSR	3.85	4.16	4.25	1.37	1.46	1.48	1.48	5.26	6.08	6.30	6.30
Others	3.09	3.33	3.45	0.84	0.90	0.95	0.95	2.60	3.00	3.32	3.29
RAPESEED											
World	14.59	16.19	16.60	1.33	1.42	1.31	1.31	19.46	22.95	21.77	21.74
Total Foreign	14.59	16.19	16.60	1.33	1.42	1.31	1.31	19.46	22.95	21.77	21.74
Canada	2.64	2.67	3.65	1.43	1.44	1.15	1.15	3.79	3.85	4.20	4.20
China	4.92	5.27	4.70	1.20	1.25	1.21	1.21	5.88	6.61	5.70	5.70
EC-12	1.27	1.86	1.87	2.91	3.20	2.79	2.80	3.69	5.95	5.28	5.25
East Europe	0.96	0.93	0.88	2.38	2.31	2.37	2.36	2.28	2.14	2.09	2.08
India	3.73	4.10	4.00	0.71	0.76	0.75	0.75	2.64	3.10	3.00	3.00
Others	1.08	1.37	1.49	1.10	0.96	1.00	1.01	1.19	1.31	1.50	1.51
FLAXSEED											
World	4.33	4.17	4.07	0.62	0.55	0.45	0.45	2.69	2.28	1.84	1.84
United States	0.28	0.19	0.10	1.06	1.01	0.95	0.95	0.29	0.19	0.09	0.09
Total Foreign	4.06	3.98	3.98	0.59	0.52	0.44	0.44	2.40	2.09	1.75	1.75
Argentina	0.75	0.69	0.60	0.83	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.62	0.55	0.48	0.48
Canada	0.76	0.59	0.55	1.36	1.23	0.77	0.77	1.03	0.73	0.42	0.42
India	1.23	1.35	1.35	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.34	0.40	0.40	0.40
USSR	1.05	1.07	1.20	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.26	0.26
Others	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19
MAJOR OILSEEDS TOTAL	132.81	139.23	144.89	1.41	1.43	1.33	1.33	186.88	199.34	193.34	192.66
COPRA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.80	4.39	4.73	4.73
PALM KERNEL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.63	2.69	2.86	2.90
TOTAL OILSEEDS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	194.30	206.42	200.92	200.28
PALM OIL *	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.10	8.58	9.09	9.32

Table 7 (Continued)
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel.		Proj.	Prel.		1988/89 Proj.		Prel.		1988/89 Proj.	
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	Oct.	Nov.	1986/87	1987/88	Oct.	Nov.
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
SOYBEANS											
World	51.48	53.93	55.93	1.90	1.91	1.68	1.68	97.91	102.86	93.75	94.00
United States	23.59	23.06	22.99	2.24	2.27	1.78	1.79	52.80	52.33	40.66	41.15
Total Foreign	27.89	30.87	32.93	1.62	1.64	1.61	1.60	45.11	50.53	52.89	52.85
Maj. Foreign Exporters	12.78	14.81	16.74	1.90	1.87	1.85	1.85	24.30	27.70	31.00	31.00
Argentina	3.51	4.30	5.24	1.99	2.30	2.10	2.10	7.00	9.90	11.00	11.00
Brazil	9.27	10.51	11.50	1.87	1.69	1.74	1.74	17.30	17.80	20.00	20.00
Other Foreign	15.11	16.06	16.19	1.38	1.42	1.35	1.35	20.81	22.83	21.89	21.85
Canada	0.38	0.46	0.54	2.50	2.76	2.05	2.05	0.96	1.27	1.10	1.10
China	8.30	8.45	8.30	1.40	1.44	1.33	1.33	11.61	12.18	11.00	11.00
Eastern Europe	0.48	0.53	0.57	1.66	1.31	1.24	1.27	0.80	0.69	0.70	0.72
India	1.39	1.40	1.50	0.60	0.57	0.73	0.73	0.84	0.80	1.10	1.10
Indonesia	0.92	0.95	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.95	1.00	1.00
Mexico	0.34	0.39	0.15	1.94	1.92	2.19	2.07	0.66	0.75	0.35	0.30
Paraguay	0.53	0.62	0.69	1.79	1.63	1.74	1.74	0.95	1.00	1.20	1.20
USSR	0.75	0.78	0.80	0.94	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.73
Others	2.02	2.49	2.65	1.67	1.80	1.78	1.77	3.38	4.47	4.71	4.70
COTTONSEED											
World	29.90	32.56	34.35	0.91	0.95	0.96	0.94	27.11	30.87	32.95	32.22
United States	3.43	4.06	4.71	1.01	1.29	1.10	1.12	3.45	5.23	5.22	5.26
Total Foreign	26.47	28.50	29.63	0.89	0.90	0.93	0.91	23.66	25.63	27.73	26.96
China	4.31	4.91	5.50	1.40	1.47	1.41	1.31	6.02	7.21	7.78	7.20
India	7.28	7.40	8.00	0.44	0.41	0.47	0.47	3.22	3.05	3.74	3.74
Pakistan	2.51	2.57	2.57	1.05	1.15	1.14	1.11	2.64	2.95	2.94	2.85
USSR	3.48	3.53	3.40	1.40	1.27	1.43	1.43	4.87	4.49	4.87	4.87
Others	8.91	10.10	10.17	0.78	0.79	0.82	0.82	6.91	7.94	8.41	8.30
PEANUTS											
World	18.39	17.52	18.60	1.11	1.13	1.16	1.16	20.45	19.76	21.61	21.55
United States	0.62	0.63	0.67	2.70	2.62	2.90	2.81	1.68	1.64	1.93	1.87
Total Foreign	17.77	16.89	17.93	1.06	1.07	1.10	1.10	18.77	18.12	19.68	19.68
Brazil	0.14	0.10	0.10	1.37	1.70	1.50	1.50	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.15
China	3.25	3.02	3.03	1.81	2.04	1.91	1.91	5.88	6.17	5.80	5.80
India	7.15	6.20	7.20	0.85	0.77	0.94	0.94	6.06	4.80	6.80	6.80
Senegal	0.81	0.85	0.79	1.04	1.14	1.02	1.02	0.84	0.96	0.80	0.80
South Africa	0.16	0.21	0.22	0.73	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.12	0.21	0.22	0.22
Sudan	0.52	0.55	0.55	0.87	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.40
Others	5.74	5.97	6.05	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	5.23	5.41	5.51	5.51

CONTINUED

Table 8

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel. Proj.			Prel. 1988/89 Proj.				Prel. 1988/89 Proj.			
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	Oct.	Nov.	1986/87	1987/88	Oct.	Nov.
	---Million Hectares---			---Kilograms Per Hectare---				---Million 480-Pound Bales---			
World	29.9	32.3	34.4	513	543	538	532	70.4	80.5	85.3	84.0
United States	3.4	4.1	4.7	618	791	678	686	9.7	14.8	14.7	14.8
Total Foreign	26.5	28.2	29.7	499	507	516	507	60.7	65.7	70.6	69.1
Maj. Foreign Exporters	12.1	12.8	13.5	749	763	776	750	41.5	45.0	48.0	46.4
Australia	0.1	0.2	0.2	1446	1190	1188	1188	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2
Central America 1/	0.1	0.1	0.1	814	811	873	873	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
China	4.3	4.8	5.5	824	876	831	772	16.3	19.5	21.0	19.5
Egypt	0.4	0.4	0.4	909	845	846	846	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Mexico	0.2	0.2	0.3	926	956	1025	1025	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.2
Pakistan	2.5	2.6	2.6	527	573	555	555	6.1	6.8	6.6	6.6
Sudan	0.4	0.3	0.3	468	416	472	435	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
Turkey	0.6	0.6	0.7	885	916	910	910	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.0
USSR	3.5	3.5	3.4	762	700	794	794	12.2	11.3	12.4	12.4
Major Importers 2/	0.3	0.3	0.4	930	840	879	879	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.7
Other Foreign	14.1	15.1	15.8	275	281	287	290	17.8	19.4	21.0	21.0
Argentina	0.3	0.5	0.5	318	547	376	376	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.8
Brazil	2.2	2.3	2.4	303	322	310	315	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.5
India	7.3	7.4	8.0	222	207	234	234	7.4	7.0	8.6	8.6
Syria	0.1	0.1	0.1	874	835	933	933	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Others	4.1	4.7	4.8	329	334	336	343	6.3	7.2	7.4	7.6

1/ Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

2/ Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

NOVEMBER 1988

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

Table 9

NOTE: The table below presents a 7-year record of the differences between the Nov. projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the Nov. projections and the final estimates have averaged 8.2 million tons (1.6 percent) ranging from -18.1 to 2.6 million tons. The Nov. projection has been below the final estimate five times and above two times.

RELIABILITY OF NOVEMBER PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

		: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATE, 1981/82-87/88 1/							
COMMODITY AND REGION	:	:	:				:	BELOW :	ABOVE
	:	AVERAGE :	AVERAGE :	Difference		:	FINAL :	FINAL	
		:	PERCENT :	----MILLION METRIC TONS----			:	NUMBER OF YEARS 2/	
WHEAT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
WORLD	:	1.6 :	8.2	-18.1	2.6	:	5	2	
U.S.	:	0.6 :	0.4	-1.2	0.1	:	5	1	
FOREIGN	:	1.9 :	8.2	-18.2	3.8	:	5	2	
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
COARSE GRAINS 3/	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
WORLD	:	0.8 :	6.1	-18.7	7.5	:	4	3	
U.S.	:	1.1 :	2.6	-4.4	2.3	:	6	1	
FOREIGN	:	1.0 :	5.8	-14.3	5.5	:	3	4	
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
RICE (MILLED)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
WORLD	:	2.5 :	7.5	-16.8	2.5	:	6	1	
U.S.	:	2.7 :	0.1	-0.2	0.2	:	3	3	
FOREIGN	:	2.5 :	7.5	-16.9	2.6	:	6	1	
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
SOYBEANS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
WORLD	:	2.6 :	2.3	-4.4	3.6	:	3	4	
U.S.	:	3.2 :	1.7	-2.7	2.1	:	1	6	
FOREIGN	:	4.2 :	1.6	-2.1	1.8	:	4	3	
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
		:	:	----MILLION 480-LB. BALES----			:	:	:
COTTON	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
WORLD	:	3.1 :	2.5	-6.5	2.7	:	5	2	
U.S.	:	2.6 :	0.3	-0.8	0.5	:	3	3	
FOREIGN	:	3.3 :	2.2	-6.8	2.2	:	5	2	
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
UNITED STATES	:	:	:	----MILLION BUSHELS----			:	:	:
=====	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
CORN	:	1.2 :	69	-148	102	:	6	1	
SORGHUM	:	2.1 :	19	-53	14	:	4	2	
BARLEY	:	1.8 :	10	-11	24	:	4	3	
OATS	:	1.3 :	7	-18	16	:	4	2	

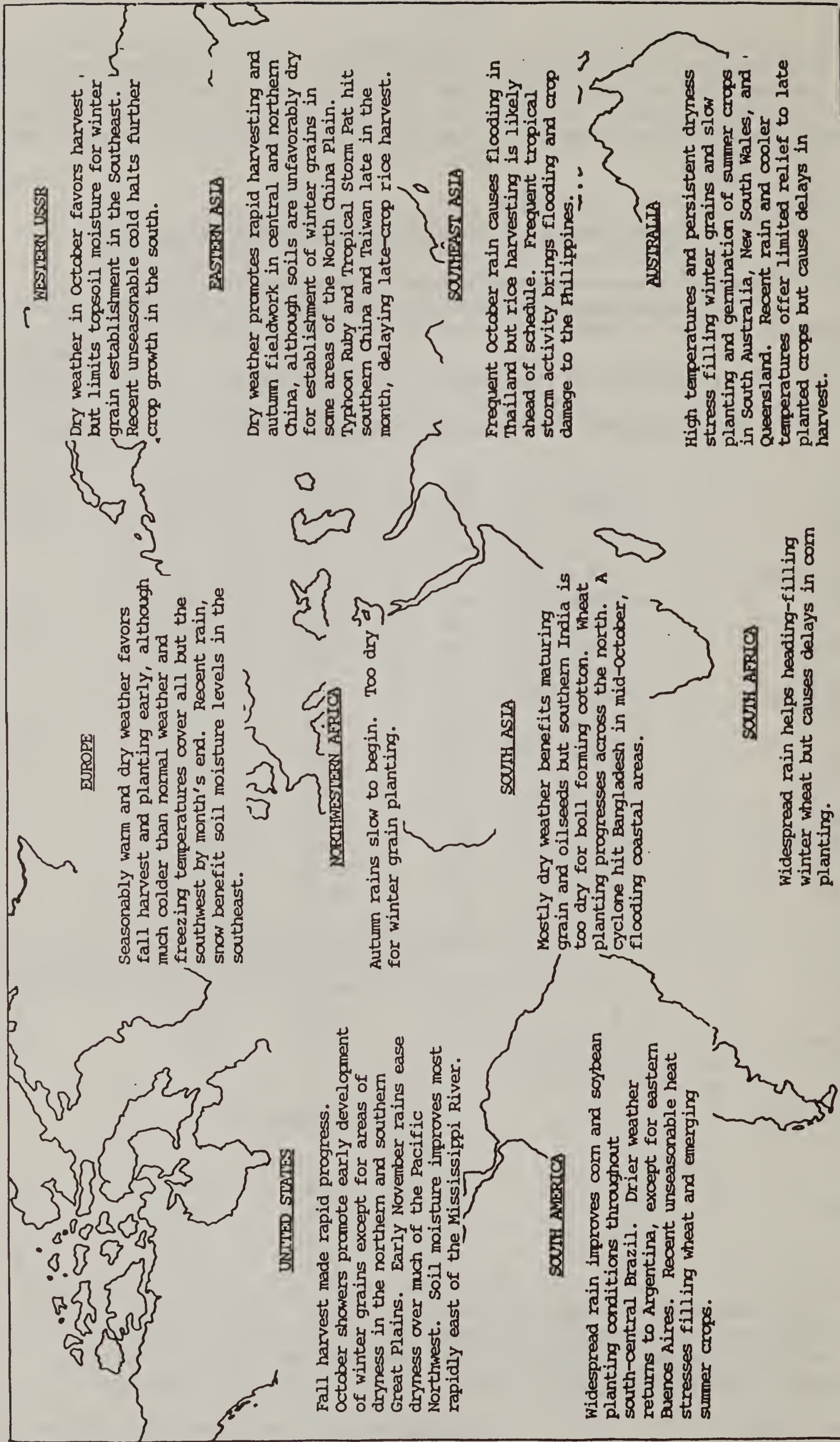
1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1986/87 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year and for 1987/88 last month's estimate.

2/ May not total seven if projection was the same as the final estimate.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

Date November 9, 1988
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY



(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 447-7917).

WEATHER BRIEFS

ARGENTINA UNFAVORABLY DRY AND HOT

Most of Argentina's summer crop regions have had below normal rainfall during the southern hemisphere spring. Recent episodes of above normal temperatures, especially in some western regions, have further depleted limited soil moisture. Reports from Argentina indicate dry soils have delayed planting and germination of corn, sorghum, soybeans, and sunflowers in Cordoba, Santa Fe, and western parts of Buenos Aires. Seasonable weather in eastern Argentina has allowed fieldwork to progress roughly on schedule. Coarse grain planting in most of Argentina is usually completed by the end of November. Yield potentials may be reduced for corn, sorghum, and sunflowers if the current dry and hot weather delays planting into December.

IMPROVED SOIL MOISTURE IN BRAZIL

Widespread seasonable October rains increased soil moisture in most summer crop areas of southern and south-central Brazil. Seasonable temperatures with the rain promoted germination and crop establishment. Delayed corn planting caused by earlier dry weather is not expected to adversely impact the crop. Somewhat drier and warmer conditions prevail in western regions of both Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul. Planting delays caused by dryness in these predominantly soybean regions will not immediately impact yield potentials. Citrus and coffee trees in Sao Paulo and northern Parana also benefited from the increased rainfall and seasonable temperatures.

AUSTRALIA HOT AND DRY IN OCTOBER

Winter grain regions in Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia experienced unseasonably dry and hot October weather after nearly ideal weather earlier in the season. An episode of very hot, dry, and windy weather in early October stressed southern grain crops near reproduction or early grain filling, especially in South Australia. Late October satellite imagery analysis indicates grain crops in South Australia, most of New South Wales, and much of Victoria had advanced rapidly through grain filling and were drying down earlier than usual. Grain crops in Queensland were generally far enough advanced to have been little affected by the dryness, while West Australia escaped the unfavorable weather.

David N. Secora (202) 475-5134

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

PAKISTAN: SEPTEMBER FLOODS AFFECT PRIMARILY COTTON

Severe flooding occurred along three primary river systems in the Punjab during late September and early October due to a tropical depression which dumped up to 12 inches of rainfall in Pakistan's Punjab plains and surrounding Himalayan foothills. Damage reports from the U.S. agricultural attache in Islamabad indicate that the flood affected a total crop area of 475,000 hectares. Crops on 330,000 hectares were completely destroyed, while crops on the remaining 145,000 hectares were only damaged. Cotton was the most heavily damaged crop, although rice and sugarcane losses also were reported. USDA satellite imagery analysis confirmed the extent and severity of the flood damage in Pakistan. Crop damage was extensive all along the riverine systems in the eastern portion of the Punjab. Primary damage occurred on the Sutlej and Ravi rivers, with minor damage along the Chenab river. Flood damage was reportedly heavy in the two primary cotton growing districts of the Punjab (Multan, Bahawalpur), where it is estimated that production from 132,000 hectares was completely lost. Total cotton losses in the Punjab were reported at 390,000 to 450,000 (480 pound) bales. Overall flood damage to rice was reported on 148,500 hectares, with loss of approximately 150,000 metric tons of mostly dwarf varieties. Sugarcane losses were relatively low, with cane on 2,025 hectares being destroyed.

CANADA: LARGE STABILIZATION PAYMENTS FOR HOGS AND CATTLE

The Canadian National Tripartite Stabilization Committee has announced large stabilization payments to participating producers for cattle and hog marketings during the third quarter of 1988. The committee is composed of participating producer and federal and provincial government representatives. It administers a stabilization fund composed of equal contributions from the three entities. Producers are compensated for the difference between the announced support price (based on producer costs) and the average market price during the quarter. Third quarter hog payments were announced at C\$23.53 per head. Cattle payments were set at C\$100.95 per head for slaughter cattle and C\$32.78 per head for feeder cattle. Third quarter hog payouts will total C\$44 million, leaving a balance of about C\$104 million in the hog fund. Cattle payments will be C\$26 million, with a balance of only about C\$10 million left in the cattle fund. Substantial payouts are expected for the fourth quarter as input costs are forecast to remain high for both hog and cattle production, with little improvement seen in market prices.

EC-12: STRONG DECLINE IN WINTER RAPESEED PLANTINGS EXPECTED

The area planted to winter rapeseed in France and the United Kingdom is forecast to decline significantly from last fall, overshadowing increased plantings in West Germany. The U.S. agricultural counselor in Paris reports that poor yields in 1988 led to reduced planting intentions of 740-760,000 hectares this fall, and that isolated drought conditions are likely to reduce actual planted area even further. Total rapeseed plantings are forecast to drop 26 to 30 percent from last year's level. Double-low varieties may make up as much as 75 percent of the total crop in France for 1988/89. The U.S. agricultural counselor in London reports that winter sowings in the U.K. are also down 8 to 15 percent due to low rapeseed yields and a late cereal harvest this fall. Estimates of double-low varieties range from 90 to 99 percent of the fall plantings. From Bonn, the U.S. agricultural counselor reports that fall plantings are expected to return to the level of 1986/87. Planted area is forecast at 420,000 hectares, up about 12 percent from 1987/88.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

WORLD PISTACHIO PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO EXPAND

The world's leading producers of pistachio nuts are expected to harvest a combined 1988/89 crop of 80,390 tons, up 29 percent from a year ago. With pistachios, the most significant determinant of crop volume is the alternate bearing factor, followed closely by weather conditions. The 1988/89 season is an on-year in the cycle for Greece, Syria, and the United States. Preliminary surveys indicate the added impact of near perfect growing conditions will yield record harvests in all three countries. Future growth in Syria and the United States appears assured in light of each country's ambitious planting schemes and high level of non-bearing trees. Prospects for further expansion in the Greek industry have been dampened by the downward trend in plantings over the past 6 years. Current plantings are now mainly limited to replacements of old trees.

The 1988/89 season is an off-year in Italy and Turkey. Traditional cultural practices in Italy call for extensive pruning of pistachio trees during the off-year of the cycle, thus resulting in sharply reduced harvests of 200-400 tons. If the previous five off-year crops are averaged, the 15,000-ton harvest forecast for Turkey this season can be viewed as a good off-year crop -- i.e. 29 percent greater than the average -- shielded from the full impact of the normal cyclical fluctuation by a moderate increase in the number of bearing trees.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF WALNUTS FORECAST TO DECLINE

If preliminary assessments prove accurate, a majority of the world's leading walnut producing countries will harvest smaller crops during the 1988/89 season. The commercial harvest is currently forecast at 453,940 tons, 9 percent below the 1987/88 volume. For the past 2 years, walnut production in China has reached record levels -- a feat likely to be repeated during the 1988/89 season. This year's crop is officially estimated at 155,000 tons -- the upward trend spurred by increased numbers of bearing trees, improved cultivation techniques and remunerative grower prices.

Despite the continuing expansion of China's walnut industry, the United States remains the world's largest producer with a projected 1988/89 crop of 181,440 tons. If finalized at this level, it would represent a 19-percent drop from the 1987/88 volume of 224,070 tons. Although a moderate seasonal decline was foreseen -- this being an off-year in the bearing cycle -- prospects plummeted as hot, dry, summer weather caused kernel shriveling, drying problems, and below normal oil content.

Walnut production in Turkey is expected to decline for the fifth consecutive year. The 1988/89 crop is currently forecast at 64,000 tons, down 2 percent from last season. The underlying reasons for this downward trend have been the unusually dry weather during the past several years and the recent decline in tree numbers. Attractive domestic prices for walnut lumber have encouraged such a high rate of cutting that removals now exceed new plantings.

Walnut output in France is expected to remain stable. Production for 1988/89 is currently estimated at 26,500 tons - equal to the 1987/88 harvest. Quality is reportedly good, but current field assessments point to a shortage of "jumbo" walnuts (greater than 32 mm) from the prestigious Grenoble region.

Walnut production in India is expected to decline 15 percent to 17,000 tons. Contributing factors were the lingering effects from last season's drought, excessive winter rainfall and premature droppage caused by the early onset of warm weather. Stagnation in the walnut industry is likely as growers diversify into other cash crops with shorter maturation periods.

The Italian walnut crop is forecast at only 10,000 tons -- half the unusually high level attained last season. Hot, dry, summer weather adversely affected both yields and nut size. Last year's large output was an exception to the long-term, downward trend. A significant number of Italy's trees are old and marginally productive. Many growers have opted for immediate profits by cutting trees and selling them as logs. As a consequence, harvested area has declined 8 percent since 1983 -- from 13,649 to 12,500 hectares. Continuation of this trend is expected.

Bernadine M. Baker (202) 382-8891

Table 10

PISTACHIOS: COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Metric Tons - Inshell Basis)

	AREA PLANTED	AREA HARVESTED	BEARING TREES	NON-BEARING TREES	TOTAL TREES	PRODUCTION
<u>GREECE</u>						
1975/76	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,430
1976/77	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,899
1977/78	2,830	N/A	N/A	N/A	707	1,640
1978/79	2,880	N/A	N/A	N/A	720	1,487
1979/80	3,052	N/A	N/A	N/A	763	2,190
1980/81	3,100	N/A	N/A	N/A	774	2,514
1981/82	3,220	N/A	N/A	N/A	808	2,313
1982/83	3,400	N/A	N/A	N/A	835	1,550
1983/84	3,400	N/A	N/A	N/A	840	2,580
1984/85	4,639	4,433	1,100	200	1,300	2,000
1985/86	4,717	4,368	1,185	184	1,369	2,310
1986/87	4,788	4,410	1,217	167	1,384	2,296
1987/88	4,800	4,512	1,255	145	1,400	3,200
1988/89 November	4,834	4,512	1,280	130	1,410	4,000
<u>ITALY</u>						
1975/76	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,000
1976/77	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	200
1977/78	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,000
1978/79	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	400
1979/80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,000
1980/81	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	400
1981/82	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,500
1982/83	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	200
1983/84	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,000
1984/85	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	200
1985/86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,000
1986/87	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	300
1987/88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,300
1988/89 November	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	300
<u>SYRIA</u>						
1975/76	9,325	N/A	813	1,195	2,008	8,530
1976/77	11,315	N/A	675	1,543	2,218	3,703
1977/78	13,260	N/A	888	1,809	2,697	5,389
1978/79	15,933	N/A	905	2,244	3,149	6,868
1979/80	16,900	N/A	719	2,462	3,181	5,200
1980/81	19,000	N/A	914	2,699	3,613	8,000
1981/82	21,700	N/A	941	3,321	4,262	9,200
1982/83	24,000	N/A	1,000	3,700	4,700	8,000
1983/84	24,900	16,000	1,100	3,800	4,900	9,200
1984/85	30,600	18,000	1,274	4,637	5,911	10,800
1985/86	37,400	20,000	1,449	5,514	6,963	12,000
1986/87	44,000	25,000	1,548	6,491	8,039	14,300
1987/88	48,000	28,000	1,800	6,700	8,500	15,000
1988/89 November	52,000	32,000	2,200	6,800	9,000	18,000

(CONTINUED)

Table 10 (Continued)

PISTACHIOS: COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Metric Tons - Inshell Basis)

	AREA PLANTED	AREA HARVESTED	BEARING TREES	NON-BEARING TREES	TOTAL TREES	PRODUCTION
<u>TURKEY</u>						
1975/76	N/A	N/A	14,000	10,400	24,400	14,000
1976/77	N/A	N/A	14,300	10,360	24,660	2,000
1977/78	N/A	N/A	14,500	11,400	25,900	18,000
1978/79	N/A	175,000	15,400	11,300	26,700	5,000
1979/80	N/A	175,000	15,500	11,600	27,100	16,000
1980/81	N/A	180,000	16,100	12,000	28,100	7,000
1981/82	N/A	N/A	17,400	11,500	28,900	21,000
1982/83	N/A	N/A	17,400	12,930	30,330	11,000
1983/84	N/A	N/A	17,500	13,000	30,500	18,000
1984/85	N/A	N/A	17,600	13,000	30,600	15,000
1985/86	N/A	N/A	18,100	13,400	31,500	33,000
1986/87	N/A	N/A	18,300	13,500	31,800	20,000
1987/88	N/A	N/A	18,500	13,600	32,100	25,000
1988/89 November	N/A	N/A	18,600	13,700	32,300	15,000
<u>UNITED STATES</u>						
1975/76	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1976/77	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	535
1977/78	N/A	688	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,041
1978/79	N/A	1,416	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,134
1979/80	N/A	10,280	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,802
1980/81	N/A	10,927	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,202
1981/82	N/A	11,372	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,577
1982/83	N/A	12,100	N/A	N/A	N/A	19,686
1983/84	N/A	12,586	N/A	N/A	N/A	11,975
1984/85	N/A	12,590	N/A	N/A	N/A	28,620
1985/86	N/A	13,072	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,290
1986/87	N/A	13,840	N/A	N/A	N/A	33,970
1987/88	N/A	16,310	N/A	N/A	N/A	15,010
1988/89 November	N/A	18,010	N/A	N/A	N/A	43,090
<u>TOTAL SELECTED COUNTRIES</u>						
1975/76	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25,960
1976/77	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,337
1977/78	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	29,070
1978/79	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14,889
1979/80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	33,192
1980/81	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30,116
1981/82	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	43,590
1982/83	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40,436
1983/84	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	45,755
1984/85	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56,620
1985/86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	61,600
1986/87	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	70,866
1987/88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62,510
1988/89 November	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80,390

Table 11

WALNUTS: COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Metric Tons - Inshell Basis)

	AREA PLANTED	AREA HARVESTED	BEARING TREES	NON-BEARING TREES	TOTAL TREES	PRODUCTION
CHINA						
1975/76	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1976/77	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1977/78	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	76,000
1978/79	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	113,000
1979/80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	91,000
1980/81	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	119,000
1981/82	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	106,550
1982/83	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	103,250
1983/84	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	119,250
1984/85	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	128,150
1985/86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	121,917
1986/87	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	136,000
1987/88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	147,000
1988/89 November	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	155,000
FRANCE						
1975/76	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21,600
1976/77	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	28,300
1977/78	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,700
1978/79	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19,800
1979/80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20,300
1980/81	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21,000
1981/82	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10,000
1982/83	14,300	11,800	1,180	250	1,430	31,000
1983/84	15,000	12,000	1,184	354	1,538	18,000
1984/85	16,000	11,960	1,196	367	1,563	14,200
1985/86	15,300	11,600	1,163	365	1,528	23,300
1986/87	15,400	11,400	1,145	393	1,538	27,900
1987/88	15,000	11,400	1,145	410	1,555	26,500
1988/89 November	15,000	11,000	1,145	420	1,565	26,500
INDIA						
1975/76	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15,500
1976/77	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15,000
1977/78	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14,000
1978/79	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18,000
1979/80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17,000
1980/81	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16,500
1981/82	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17,000
1982/83	30,000	20,000	875	375	1,250	17,900
1983/84	31,500	20,475	882	378	1,260	19,800
1984/85	32,540	21,310	885	380	1,265	21,200
1985/86	33,540	21,800	889	381	1,270	22,000
1986/87	34,000	22,000	901	386	1,287	23,000
1987/88	34,000	22,000	906	388	1,294	20,000
1988/89 November	35,000	24,000	908	417	1,325	17,000

(CONTINUED)

Table 11 (Continued)

WALNUTS: COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Metric Tons - Inshell Basis)

	AREA PLANTED	AREA HARVESTED	BEARING TREES	NON-BEARING TREES	TOTAL TREES	PRODUCTION
<u>ITALY</u>						
1975/76	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14,000
1976/77	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11,000
1977/78	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,000
1978/79	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15,000
1979/80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16,000
1980/81	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14,000
1981/82	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13,000
1982/83	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,000
1983/84	13,873	13,649	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,000
1984/85	13,921	13,644	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,000
1985/86	13,782	13,493	N/A	N/A	N/A	14,000
1986/87	13,669	13,299	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,000
1987/88	13,301	12,932	N/A	N/A	N/A	20,000
1988/89 November	13,000	12,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	10,000
<u>TURKEY</u>						
1975/76	N/A	N/A	3,250	620	3,870	100,000
1976/77	N/A	N/A	3,300	625	3,925	100,000
1977/78	N/A	N/A	3,360	660	4,020	105,000
1978/79	N/A	N/A	3,300	700	4,000	90,000
1979/80	N/A	N/A	3,300	800	4,100	95,000
1980/81	N/A	N/A	3,230	890	4,120	70,000
1981/82	N/A	N/A	3,180	870	4,050	70,000
1982/83	N/A	N/A	3,180	900	4,080	72,000
1983/84	N/A	N/A	3,190	920	4,110	73,000
1984/85	N/A	N/A	3,200	1,000	4,200	72,000
1985/86	N/A	N/A	3,250	1,000	4,250	70,000
1986/87	N/A	N/A	3,275	950	4,225	68,000
1987/88	N/A	N/A	3,300	900	4,200	65,000
1988/89 November	N/A	N/A	3,325	825	4,150	64,000
<u>UNITED STATES</u>						
1975/76	N/A	68,920	N/A	N/A	N/A	180,802
1976/77	N/A	70,539	N/A	N/A	N/A	166,650
1977/78	N/A	73,170	N/A	N/A	N/A	174,633
1978/79	N/A	73,413	N/A	N/A	N/A	145,149
1979/80	N/A	72,522	N/A	N/A	N/A	188,694
1980/81	N/A	72,805	N/A	N/A	N/A	178,715
1981/82	N/A	70,863	N/A	N/A	N/A	204,116
1982/83	N/A	72,037	N/A	N/A	N/A	212,280
1983/84	N/A	71,550	N/A	N/A	N/A	180,530
1984/85	N/A	72,118	N/A	N/A	N/A	193,230
1985/86	N/A	72,280	N/A	N/A	N/A	198,670
1986/87	N/A	72,765	N/A	N/A	N/A	163,290
1987/88	N/A	70,903	N/A	N/A	N/A	224,070
1988/89 November	N/A	71,389	N/A	N/A	N/A	181,440

Table 11 (Continued)

WALNUTS: COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Metric Tons - Inshell Basis)

	AREA PLANTED	AREA HARVESTED	BEARING TREES	NON-BEARING TREES	TOTAL TREES	PRODUCTION
<u>TOTAL SELECTED COUNTRIES</u>						
1975/76	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1976/77	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1977/78	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	391,333
1978/79	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	400,949
1979/80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	427,994
1980/81	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	419,215
1981/82	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	420,666
1982/83	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	448,430
1983/84	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	422,580
1984/85	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	440,780
1985/86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	449,887
1986/87	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	430,190
1987/88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	502,570
1988/89 November	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	453,940

NOVEMBER 1988

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, USDAIAS

WORLD DAIRY OUTPUT FORECAST UP IN 1988 AND 1989

World milk production is up slightly in 1988 as a major policy induced decline in the EC-12 more than offset growth elsewhere. Milk cow numbers in 1988 are estimated at 160 million head, down about one percent, with the major declines in the USSR and the EC-12. For 1989, global milk cow numbers are forecast to increase slightly with the largest increase forecast for India. Cow numbers in the EC, the United States and the USSR are forecast to show small declines. Milk production in 1989 is forecast at 432 million tons, 0.8 percent above 1988. Most of the global production increase represents continued growth in India and the USSR.

U.S. milk production prospects for late 1988 and 1989 have been negatively affected by the summer drought that caused significantly higher feed prices, adding to production costs and putting additional financial pressure on producers. Further reductions in the U.S. milking herd plus the higher feed prices are forecast to limit U.S. production to a one percent increase in 1988 and cause a decline in 1989. Production control programs in Canada have essentially stabilized cow numbers but milk production continues to increase because of productivity increases.

Mexico's milk production continues to rise sharply, at least partially, in response to imports of high yielding breeding stock during the past few years. Output growth during 1988 was moderated by an extended summer dry period which limited forage supplies and caused relatively more milk to be used for feed. Milk production in Brazil may decline slightly in 1988 as higher feed costs and poor demand prospects act to further tighten profit margins. Argentina's 1988 milk output is forecast to decline from last year's record because an exceptionally cold dry winter (May-August) hurt forage production. Favorable milk prices in Chile are forecast to stimulate further production increases in 1988 and 1989.

Milk production in the EC-12 is estimated to decline 3.5 percent in 1988 following a 4.3 percent decline in 1987. A further one percent decline is forecast for 1989. The EC quota system called for a 6.5 percent decline in milk deliveries in 1987/88 (April-March) and a 3 percent decline in 1988/89. Within the EC, output in France is expected to decline 4 percent in 1988 and 1 percent in 1989. During the summer months of 1988, French milk production was running 6 to 8 percent below comparable 1987 levels, in part because producers are trying to switch more of their production to winter months when prices tend to be higher. U.K. production in 1988 is expected to total 14.6 million tons, 5 percent below 1987. A further 2 percent cut is forecast for 1989. Milk output in the Netherlands is forecast to decline 4 percent in 1988 and another 2 to 3 percent in 1989. The production decline in the Netherlands has lead to an increase in milk imports as Dutch processing plants strive to operate at capacity. Portugal's cow numbers and milk output are forecast to rise in both 1988 and 1989 as farmers try to raise their production base in anticipation of the enforcement of quotas.

Milk production in Eastern Europe is expected to be down in 1988 due largely to problems in Poland. Reports indicate that both state and private milk producers are facing tight profit margins which limit opportunities for expansion. In the USSR, milk output for 1988 is estimated at 105.5 million tons, 2 percent above 1987. A similar increase is forecast for 1989. Cow numbers in the USSR continue to decline as that country emphasizes increased milk yields as the main way to expand production.

Australia's milk production was down 2 percent in 1988 as Victoria, the major dairy state, suffered severe drought conditions during the first quarter of calendar 1988. The new dairy year began favorably and is forecast to show a moderate production increase. New Zealand's 1987/88 (June/May) production was up from the drought reduced 1987 level but was still below the 1986 record. Excessive rains on the North Island are reported to have caused problems for producers during September and October and milk production is forecast to decline in 1989.

Global butter output is expected to be 6.5 million tons in 1988, 2 percent below the 1987 level. Production in 1989 is forecast to remain near the 1988 level. Reduced milk supplies, particularly supplies for manufacturing butter, caused the EC to reduce butter output by 13 percent in 1988 following a similar decline in 1987. For 1989, a decline of 2 to 3 percent is forecast for the EC. In the United States and New Zealand butter output was up in 1988, largely reflecting increased milk production. Output in 1989 is forecast to decline about 5 percent in New Zealand while U.S. output is reduced to the 1987 level. Utilization of more milk for fresh consumption and for production of other dairy products allowed only a modest increase in butter production in the USSR despite a significant increase in milk production .

World cheese output for 1988 is estimated at 10.3 million tons, 2 percent above 1987. Forecasts for 1989 indicate that the global growth rate will be somewhat slower, but that the United States rather than the EC will provide the largest physical increment to the global total.

For 1988, U.S. cheese production is up about 3 percent due to increased milk supplies and is forecast to increase again in 1989 as milk is diverted from butter production. Output in the EC after climbing for several years may hold steady in 1989 as milk production continues to decline. New Zealand's 1988 cheese production rose over 10 percent in response to larger milk supplies. Another increase is forecast for 1989.

Global output of nonfat dry milk (NDM) in 1988 is down 10 percent. Most of the decline is due to efforts by the EC, which accounts for nearly half of world production, to cut its surpluses. U.S. production estimated at 430,000 tons, is down 10 percent. For 1989, EC production is forecast to decline about 2 percent while output in the U.S. continues to fall rapidly.

Casein production at the global level is estimated at 224,000 tons in 1988, 2 percent below 1987. An 8 to 10 percent decline is forecast for 1989. EC production is forecast to decline in 1988 and 1989 as producers react to decreased export prospects and tighter milk supplies. Casein output in New Zealand rose from 70,000 tons to 74,000 tons in 1988, largely due to the better milk supplies. New Zealand's casein output in 1989 is forecast to fall to 60,000 tons.

Table 12
MILK COW NUMBERS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(in 1,000 head)

COUNTRY/REGION	1984	1985	1986	1987 <u>1/</u>	1988 <u>2/</u>	1989 <u>2/</u>
Canada	1,679	1,618	1,547	1,481	1,457	1,450
Mexico	5,520	5,087	5,890	6,300	6,400	6,500
United States	11,109	11,016	10,839	10,334	10,220	10,050
NORTH AMERICA	18,308	17,721	18,276	18,115	18,077	18,000
Argentina	2,540	2,500	2,450	2,400	2,360	2,320
Brazil	14,700	14,500	14,500	14,700	14,700	14,750
Chile	640	660	670	600	630	660
Peru	675	690	695	700	703	705
Venezuela	1,269	1,250	1,230	1,298	1,270	1,300
SOUTH AMERICA	19,824	19,600	19,545	19,698	19,663	19,735
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,055	1,031	1,012	950	930	910
Denmark	951	896	864	811	770	750
France	7,195	6,764	6,506	6,359	5,841	5,800
Germany, FR.	5,676	5,547	5,437	5,277	4,950	4,800
Greece	369	355	350	350	345	343
Ireland	1,535	1,549	1,528	1,490	1,444	1,415
Italy	3,068	3,174	3,021	3,021	3,020	3,019
Netherlands	2,425	2,354	2,247	2,043	1,940	1,870
Portugal	370	374	262	388	393	400
Spain	1,899	1,910	1,920	1,890	1,870	1,860
United Kingdom	3,436	3,311	3,293	3,311	3,166	3,100
EC 12	27,979	27,265	26,440	25,890	24,669	24,267
Austria	997	995	989	976	965	955
Finland	650	628	603	580	545	535
Norway	383	381	374	357	346	343
Sweden	656	646	600	576	565	575
Switzerland	848	816	806	790	793	789
OTHER WEST EUROPE	3,534	3,466	3,372	3,279	3,214	3,197
Czechoslovakia	1,841	1,830	1,820	1,820	1,820	1,820
Germany, DR.	2,096	2,080	2,064	2,045	2,049	2,030
Hungary	635	624	591	585	580	580
Poland	5,687	5,528	5,207	4,937	4,806	4,800
Romania	2,032	2,011	2,119	2,111	2,110	2,110
Yugoslavia	2,690	2,640	2,600	2,610	2,595	2,587
EAST EUROPE	14,981	14,713	14,401	14,108	13,960	13,927
USSR	43,900	43,600	42,900	42,400	42,000	41,700
SOUTH AFRICA	1,903	1,885	1,775	1,985	1,814	1,855
INDIA	27,800	27,700	28,400	28,500	29,000	30,000
CHINA	730	1,200	1,460	1,846	2,164	2,500
JAPAN	1,101	1,101	1,099	1,052	1,046	1,040
Australia	1,809	1,804	1,770	1,707	1,674	1,640
New Zealand	2,098	2,165	2,221	2,252	2,230	2,235
OCEANIA	3,907	3,969	3,991	3,959	3,904	3,875
WORLD	163,967	162,220	161,659	160,832	159,511	160,096

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Year beginning July 1.
4/ Year beginning June 1.

Table 13
COW MILK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(in 1,000 metric tons)

COUNTRY/REGION	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/	1988 2/	1989 2/
Canada	8,096	7,891	7,925	7,986	8,150	8,250
Mexico	7,410	6,920	8,000	8,971	9,320	9,672
United States	61,439	64,930	65,354	64,620	65,500	65,300
NORTH AMERICA	76,945	79,741	81,279	81,577	82,970	83,222
Argentina	5,533	5,909	6,296	6,582	6,450	6,700
Brazil	10,800	10,700	11,600	13,300	13,200	13,300
Chile	906	1,040	1,130	1,133	1,240	1,300
Peru	603	645	652	655	668	666
Venezuela	1,496	1,638	1,591	1,641	1,545	1,600
SOUTH AMERICA	19,338	19,932	21,269	23,311	23,103	23,566
Belgium-Luxembourg	4,120	4,080	4,213	4,030	3,850	3,850
Denmark	5,234	5,099	5,111	4,860	4,715	4,670
France	27,595	26,830	28,074	27,146	26,060	25,800
Germany, FR.	26,151	25,674	26,350	24,436	23,600	23,600
Greece	664	646	643	628	630	631
Ireland	5,924	6,047	5,816	5,751	5,463	5,470
Italy	10,176	10,227	10,278	10,487	10,400	10,400
Netherlands	12,782	12,550	12,695	11,672	11,230	10,950
Portugal	961	1,120	1,200	1,253	1,280	1,320
Spain	6,240	6,300	5,971	5,941	5,976	6,000
United Kingdom	16,550	16,340	16,218	15,360	14,590	14,300
EC 12	116,397	114,913	116,569	111,564	107,794	106,991
Austria	3,741	3,760	3,739	3,687	3,576	3,590
Finland	3,224	3,083	3,071	2,938	2,787	2,748
Norway	2,001	1,973	1,952	1,961	1,908	1,903
Sweden	3,795	3,695	3,533	3,477	3,465	3,555
Switzerland	3,858	3,845	3,845	3,768	3,790	3,795
OTHER WEST EUROPE	16,619	16,356	16,140	15,831	15,526	15,591
Czechoslovakia	6,763	6,883	6,885	6,900	6,900	6,900
Germany, DR.	8,729	9,044	9,044	9,358	9,234	9,250
Hungary	2,800	2,723	2,732	2,770	2,790	2,800
Poland	16,795	16,585	15,747	15,467	15,000	14,800
Romania	4,056	4,320	4,239	4,275	4,300	4,350
Yugoslavia	4,572	4,679	4,661	4,736	4,700	4,720
EAST EUROPE	43,715	44,234	43,308	43,506	42,924	42,820
USSR	97,906	98,608	102,173	103,400	105,500	107,300
SOUTH AFRICA	2,429	2,327	2,200	2,410	2,450	2,490
INDIA	17,100	19,000	19,500	21,200	22,500	24,000
CHINA	2,186	2,499	2,860	3,301	3,800	4,350
JAPAN	7,138	7,378	7,457	7,335	7,450	7,420
Australia 3/	6,087	6,265	6,205	6,367	6,300	6,386
New Zealand 4/	7,617	7,876	8,226	7,285	7,850	7,535
OCEANIA	13,704	14,141	14,431	13,652	14,150	13,921
WORLD	413,477	419,129	427,186	427,087	428,167	431,671

1/ Forecast. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Year beginning July 1. 4/ Year ending June 1.

NOVEMBER 1988

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, USDA/FAS

Table 14
BUTTER PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(in 1,000 metric tons)

COUNTRY/REGION	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/	1988 2/	1989 2/
Canada	119	108	109	95	108	110
Mexico	17	18	21	26	30	31
United States	500	566	545	501	525	500
NORTH AMERICA	636	692	675	622	663	641
Argentina	29	32	32	34	33	33
Brazil	70	70	65	65	75	80
Venezuela	5	6	5	5	4	4
SOUTH AMERICA	104	108	102	104	112	117
Belgium-Luxembourg	110	105	108	98	92	92
Denmark	104	110	112	96	90	87
France	621	595	633	569	510	485
Germany, Fed. Rep.	572	515	567	464	400	386
Greece	6	5	6	5	5	4
Ireland	171	163	160	145	130	130
Italy	69	70	70	70	65	65
Netherlands	241	229	264	199	165	175
Portugal	6	7	9	8	8	9
Spain	13	15	29	29	24	24
United Kingdom	205	202	222	174	131	125
EC 12	2,118	2,016	2,180	1,857	1,620	1,582
Austria	45	43	46	41	39	39
Finland	80	73	72	68	61	60
Norway	25	25	25	25	23	22
Sweden	77	74	66	64	63	66
Switzerland	38	38	37	34	36	33
OTHER WEST EUROPE	265	253	246	232	222	220
Czechoslovakia	152	150	150	150	150	150
Germany DR.	309	316	320	322	310	330
Hungary	32	31	33	33	30	32
Poland	322	308	289	290	290	290
Romania	49	47	52	42	44	45
Yugoslavia	15	10	9	8	8	8
EAST EUROPE	879	862	853	845	832	856
USSR	1,588	1,596	1,700	1,742	1,760	1,790
SOUTH AFRICA	18	17	15	11	12	13
INDIA	590	700	720	750	800	840
JAPAN	78	89	88	69	60	65
Australia 3/	111	114	105	104	94	94
New Zealand 4/	287	293	299	248	279	265
OCEANIA	398	407	404	352	373	359
WORLD	6,774	6,740	6,983	6,584	6,454	6,483

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Year beginning July 1. 4/ Year beginning June 1.

Table 15

CHEESE PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(in 1,000 metric tons)

<u>COUNTRY/REGION</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u> <u>1/</u>	<u>1988</u> <u>2/</u>	<u>1989</u> <u>2/</u>
Canada	192	213	226	246	260	270
Mexico	188	187	262	298	335	363
United States	2,120	2,305	2,363	2,424	2,495	2,580
NORTH AMERICA	2,500	2,705	2,851	2,968	3,090	3,213
Argentina	239	210	256	277	265	272
Brazil	200	205	185	195	190	195
Venezuela	67	73	83	82	83	84
SOUTH AMERICA	506	488	524	554	538	551
Belgium-Luxembourg	53	53	53	54	55	55
Denmark	293	253	252	271	262	268
France	1,287	1,300	1,320	1,342	1,375	1,390
Germany, Fed. Rep.	465	495	530	553	570	580
Greece	185	193	203	197	198	197
Ireland	55	78	63	65	79	78
Italy	661	684	694	704	700	700
Netherlands	515	522	534	552	553	548
Portugal	43	46	46	47	48	49
Spain	102	101	110	113	115	117
United Kingdom	245	260	256	263	308	280
EC 12	3,904	3,985	4,061	4,161	4,263	4,262
Austria	83	83	78	78	82	83
Finland	72	79	77	78	80	82
Norway	70	72	72	75	74	76
Sweden	116	109	106	107	112	111
Switzerland	130	126	131	128	131	131
OTHER WEST EUROPE	471	469	464	466	479	483
Czechoslovakia	130	131	132	132	132	132
Germany, DR	237	246	253	264	264	268
Hungary	54	51	50	52	54	53
Poland	115	118	114	123	120	125
Romania	91	87	84	86	89	90
Yugoslavia	54	52	45	48	50	54
EAST EUROPE	681	685	678	705	709	722
USSR	780	809	844	861	865	870
SOUTH AFRICA	35	34	39	44	46	48
JAPAN	19	20	24	24	25	25
Australia <u>3/</u>	161	160	170	177	176	180
New Zealand <u>4/</u>	110	118	127	113	129	135
OCEANIA	271	278	297	290	305	315
WORLD	9,167	9,473	9,782	10,073	10,320	10,489

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Year beginning July 1.
4/ Year beginning June 1.

Table 16
NONFAT DRY MILK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(in 1,000 metric tons)

COUNTRY/REGION	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/	1988 2/	1989 2/
Canada	132	102	109	110	114	115
Mexico	3	3	3	4	5	5
United States	526	630	582	480	430	390
NORTH AMERICA	661	735	694	594	549	510
Argentina	18	17	12	13	13	14
Brazil	42	40	30	30	20	35
Chile	2	3	4	4	4	4
Venezuela	7	9	8	12	4	13
SOUTH AMERICA	69	69	54	59	41	66
Belgium-Luxembourg	131	128	138	113	105	105
Denmark	16	25	31	18	9	12
France	773	650	712	603	482	460
Germany, Fed. Rep.	604	552	647	474	390	365
Ireland	184	161	156	129	90	104
Italy	2	2	2	0	0	0
Netherlands	158	153	172	98	85	95
Portugal	4	5	6	8	8	9
Spain	16	18	34	39	33	35
United Kingdom	250	252	267	193	130	124
EC 12	2,138	1,946	2,165	1,675	1,332	1,309
Austria	45	31	33	28	22	22
Finland	58	42	44	39	33	34
Sweden	61	58	48	46	39	51
Switzerland	37	35	30	30	28	26
OTHER WEST EUROPE	201	166	155	143	122	133
German Democratic	50	50	50	52	55	53
Poland	166	158	161	156	150	145
Yugoslavia	7	8	8	6	7	7
EAST EUROPE	223	216	219	214	212	205
USSR	234	260	280	310	340	370
SOUTH AFRICA	23	25	17	12	15	16
INDIA	54	61	79	54	70	85
JAPAN	155	181	184	153	150	150
Australia 3/	123	148	124	128	120	119
New Zealand 4/	248	242	215	173	198	185
OCEANIA	371	390	339	301	318	304
WORLD	4,129	4,049	4,186	3,515	3,149	3,148

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Year beginning July 1.

4/ Year beginning June 1.

NOVEMBER 1988

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, USDA/FAS

Table 17

CASEIN PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(In 1,000 metric tons)

<u>COUNTRY/REGION</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u> <u>1/</u>	<u>1988</u> <u>2/</u>	<u>1989</u> <u>2/</u>
France	45	49	44	52	50	45
Germany, Fed. Rep.	20	20	20	25	25	20
Ireland	20	31	31	39	35	35
Italy	1	0	1	0	0	0
Netherlands	18	20	20	20	20	15
United Kingdom	4	4	2	1	0	0
EC 12	108	124	118	137	130	115
<hr/>						
POLAND	42	33	25	22	20	20
<hr/>						
Australia <u>3/</u>	13	8	7	8	9	8
New Zealand <u>4/</u>	63	64	75	62	65	60
OCEANIA	76	72	82	70	74	68
<hr/>						
WORLD	226	229	225	229	224	203
<hr/>						

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Year beginning July 1.

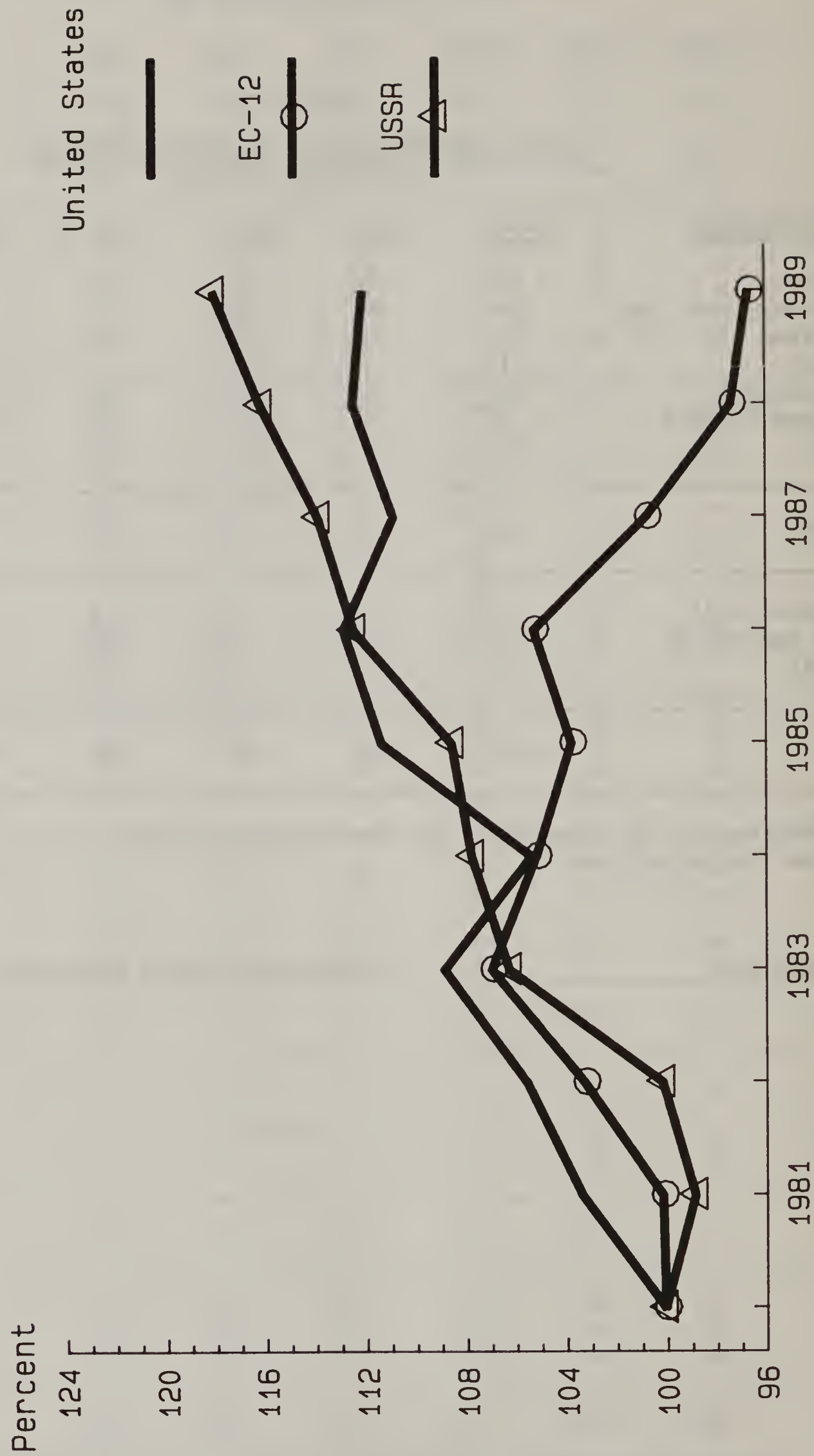
4/ Year beginning June 1.

NOVEMBER 1988

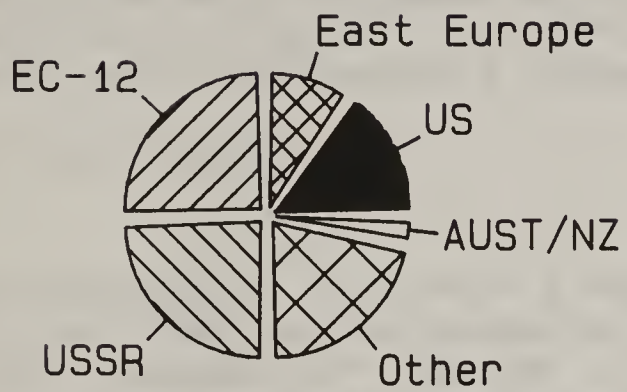
FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS/USDA

Chart 1

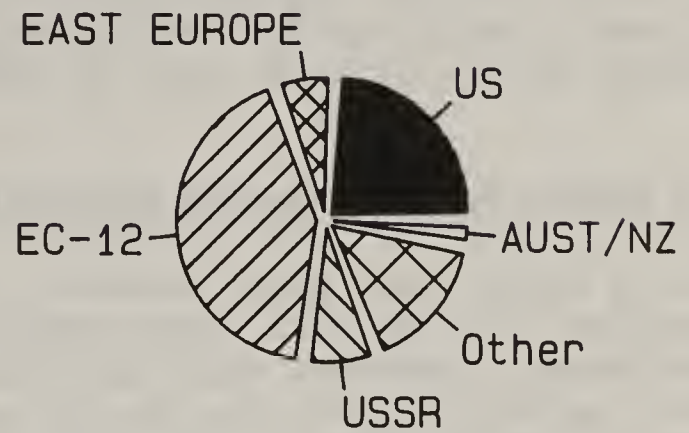
INDICES OF MILK PRODUCTION FOR MAJOR PRODUCERS 1980 - FORECAST 1989



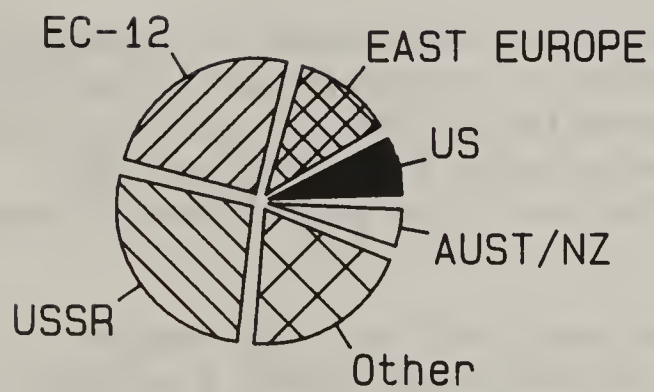
GLOBAL MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS OUTPUT SHARES IN 1988



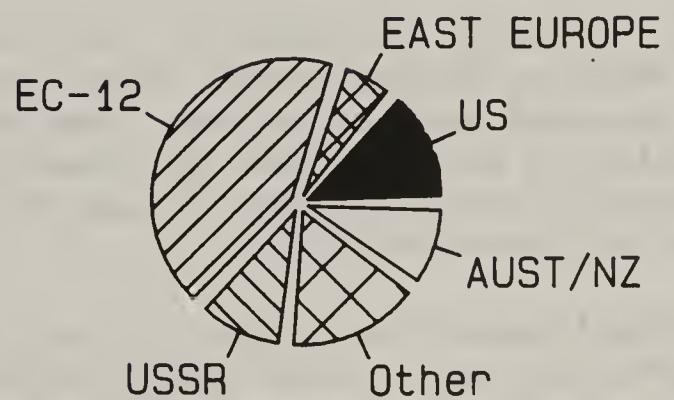
MILK



CHEESE



BUTTER



NON-FAT DRY MILK

CHILE: WHEAT PRODUCTION SITUATION AND OVERVIEW

Outlook for the 1988/89 Wheat Crop

This year Chile has experienced one of the worst winter droughts in 80 years, with Santiago receiving only 25 percent of normal rainfall. However, the dry conditions apparently have not seriously affected wheat production. Crop tours have revealed that germination was good and only a few areas show signs of moisture deprivation. In addition, approximately 30 percent of the wheat area in Chile is irrigated. Planted area is estimated to be similar to last year at 0.6 million hectares, but yields are not expected to be as high as last year's record of 3.0 metric tons per hectare. This year, production is estimated at 1.6 million tons, or approximately 6 percent less than last year.

Wheat Import Policy Supports Production

Chile, a traditional wheat producer, has had a history of fluctuating wheat production. In the past, when production surpassed demand, Chile was able to export wheat. However, from the late 1970's through 1982, domestic wheat production fell to very low levels, with demand satisfied by imports. In an effort to promote wheat production, the Chilean government initiated a new pricing policy for imported wheat in 1983.

The Chilean government's wheat import pricing policy effectively raises the price of imported wheat above domestically produced wheat and in effect, creates a price support system for domestic production. The new wheat import price is announced early enough in the season to give farmers an indication of future prices before they decide their planting intentions. Based on the import price policy, imported wheat is priced approximately 15 percent higher than what Chilean producers reportedly receive for their crop.

Impact of Minimum Import Price Policy

Wheat producers responded to the increased price incentives by expanding area and adopting technological improvements such as increased use of fertilizers and improved seed varieties. The implementation of the new pricing policy resulted in an 88 percent increase in planted area from 1982 to 1986. Production increased 220 percent during the same time period due to expanded area and improved yields.

Falling international wheat prices in 1986 and 1987, however, caused a decrease in the minimum import price. Imported wheat became available at a lower price, reducing the price differential between imported and domestically produced wheat. As the price incentive declined, producers reduced planted area from the high 1986 levels.

Production fell seven percent between 1986/87 and 1987/88. The minimum import price for the 1989/90 crop has been reduced. Therefore, planted area for the 1989/90 crop may decline from 1988/89 levels.

Background

Wheat is produced mainly in Chile's central valley region, from about 100 km north of Santiago where rainfall is barely adequate in most years for wheat production and extending southward to the rainy southern city of Puerto Montt. Wheat is planted from May through August and is harvested from November until April. The best quality wheat is produced in the northern areas where the dry climate produces a higher protein wheat with better baking qualities, but the bulk of the production comes from the southern areas. The higher rainfall sometimes causes quality problems in the wheat grown in the southern areas. Chile has the highest average wheat yields in South America, due to a favorable climate and the adaptation of improved technology.

Ken Hylton (202) 475-5140

Chart 3

CHILEAN WHEAT AREA AND PRODUCTION
1982/83 TO 1988/89

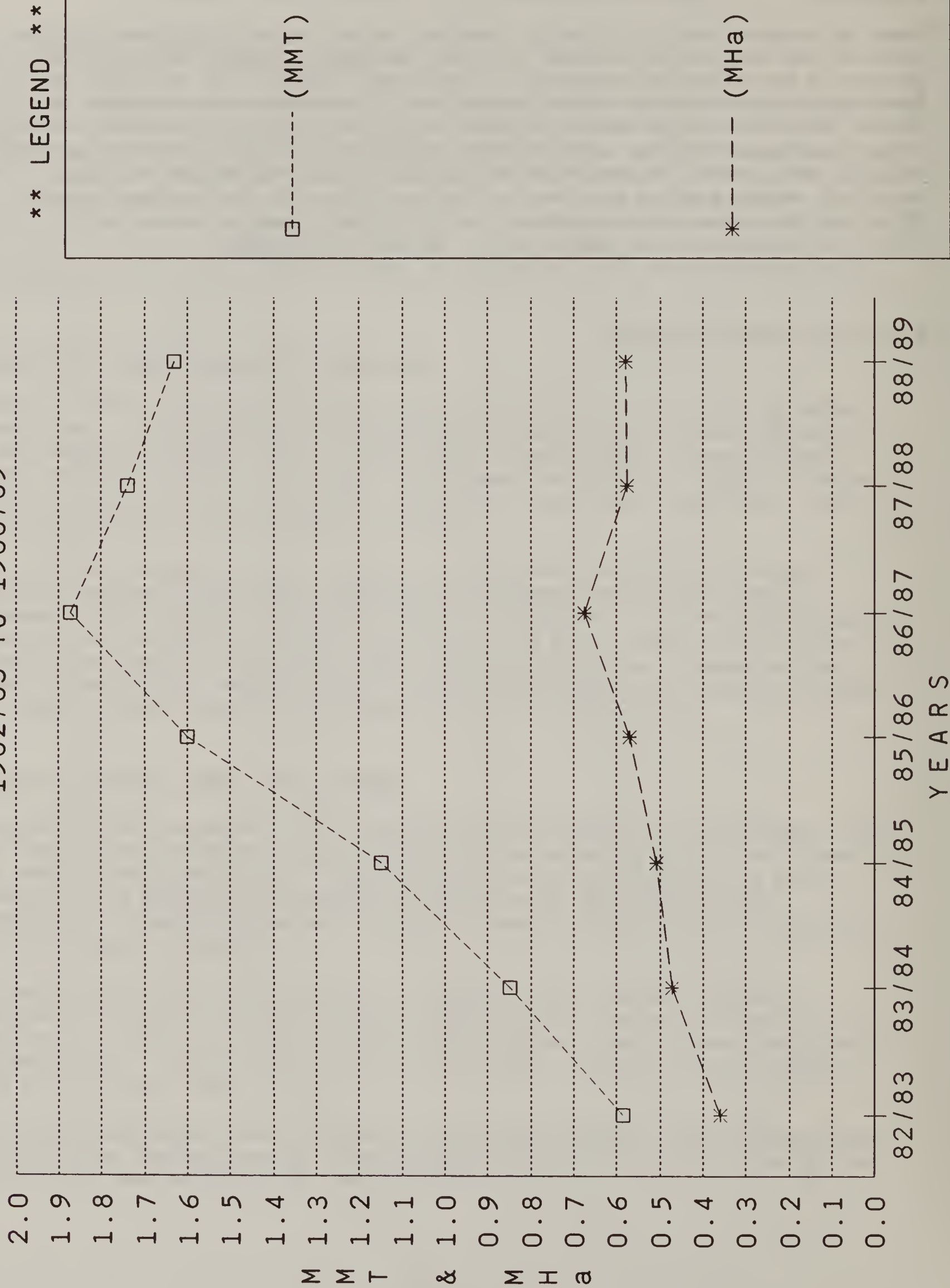


Table 18

CHILE: WHEAT AREA, YIELD AND PRODUCTION
1978/79 - 1988/89

:		AREA	YIELD	PRODUCTION	:
:		(Thousand	(Tons per	(Thousand	:
:		Hectares)	Hectare)	Metric Tons)	:
:	1978/79	580	1.54	893	:
:	1979/80	561	1.77	995	:
:	1980/81	546	1.77	966	:
:	1981/82	432	1.59	686	:
:	1982/83	359	1.63	586	:
:	1983/84	471	1.81	850	:
:	1984/85	510	2.26	1,150	:
:	1985/86	570	2.81	1,600	:
:	1986/87	677	2.77	1,874	:
:	1987/88 <u>p/</u>	577	3.02	1,740	:
:	1988/89 <u>f/</u>	580	2.81	1,630	:

p/ Preliminary
f/ Forecast

Map 2



Base 502193 9-74

CORN PRODUCTION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Situation and Outlook

Corn production for 1988/89 is estimated at 8.0 million tons, up 1.0 million tons from last year. Harvested area is estimated at 3.5 million hectares, down slightly from 1987/88. Recent rains have provided good soil moisture for planting although unusually cool temperatures have precluded early sowing in most areas. Farmers have recently received a timely 1986 after-season payment of 22 rands per ton delivered and should, therefore, have the "change" in their pockets for inputs such as fertilizer.

Corn is sown in October/December, reaches the silk/tassel stage in January/February and is mature in April/June, but the harvest is often delayed as the crop stands in the fields to complete the drying process. This field drying enhances quality.

Production is centered in the "maize triangle" of northwest Orange Free State, western Transvaal, and the Transvaal regions referred to as the Rand and the eastern Transvaal highveld. White corn is predominate in the eastern triangle and yellow corn in the west. White corn is used for human consumption and a strong prejudice exists against yellow corn which is considered fit only for animal feed. Last year, white and yellow corn comprised 53 and 47 percent, respectively, of the total crop.

Since the mid-1970's, output has fluctuated between 4.1 and 14.6 million tons with an area swing of 4.5 to 3.7 million hectares--yields have ranged from 1.0 to 3.4 metric tons per hectare! The main factor affecting yield and ultimately production is the weather during the silk/tassel period of January/February. Prospects for large harvests are often dashed by hot, dry weather during late January. Production estimates are predominantly commercial with roughly 0.2 million tons assumed to be subsistence production.

Corn yields, calculated for the 1978-1983 period, are highest in the Rand (around Johannesburg), averaging 3.0 metric tons per hectare (mt/ha). Yields decline as one moves from eastern Transvaal highveld (2.7 mt/ha); west, north, and eastern Transvaal (2.5 mt/ha); Natal (2.4 mt/ha); northwest Free State (2.3 mt/ha); and the northeast Free State (1.8 mt/ha).

The western Transvaal normally produces about 30 percent of total corn output, followed by the northwest Free State (20 percent), the north and east Transvaal (15 percent), the northeast Free State (10 percent), the east Transvaal highlands (9 percent), Natal (5 percent), and the Cape (4 percent). The remainder of the total comes from other minor-producing areas. The western Transvaal is the "swing" area due to its high percentage of total sown area (about 26 percent) and the great volatility of yields from year to year. This region is marginal for corn production as evidenced by the extreme row widths of 72 inches--drought is a recurring problem.

Background

General

South Africa is the largest producer of grain in Africa, a remarkable feat in view of the extremes of climate and topography. South African agriculture is the product of 300 years of development and was, for more than two centuries, the only industry in the country. Over 84 percent of the Republic's 122 million hectares is used for agriculture and forestry.

Just under half of South Africa's cultivated land is planted to maize and production is centered in the maize triangle. Field crop production in South Africa is sophisticated and supported by a highly developed infrastructure. However, due to variable soils and a capricious climate, cereal production tends to be extremely volatile.

Financial and economic conditions in the industry vary between crops and production areas. The most financially troubled sector includes the summer grain farmers in the dry western areas of the country as well as with some cattle and sheep farmers in the drought-prone regions. Producers of wool, mohair, export fruit, cotton, livestock, and even sugar are, however, doing well. These groups benefit from the low value of the rand, low input needs (wool), favorable negotiated domestic prices (sugar), and the domestic supply and demand situation (livestock). Many grain producers in the summer rainfall areas and in the northern and northwestern grazing regions have, because of drought and deteriorating finances, exhausted their reserve funds and normal sources of credit. This is particularly true in western and northern Transvaal.

Organization of Agriculture

The Minister of Agriculture directs the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. Three directorates form the Department: Agricultural Economics and Marketing; Agricultural Technical Services; and the Legal and General Administration. The Department's central office is in Pretoria.

The mission of the Directorate of Agricultural Economics and Marketing is to form an economically sound agricultural industry by determining agricultural economic policy and promoting orderly marketing and the stabilization of prices through the various boards of control and in conjunction with the National Marketing Board; registering and guiding cooperative associations and societies; formulating grading regulations; performing applied and basic research on general agricultural economic problems; supplying statistical services including crop forecasts; and administering agricultural laws.

The Directorate of Agricultural Technical Services promotes optimal utilization of natural resources. It is responsible for research, extension, and education.

Agricultural Organizations

The South African Agricultural Union (SAAU) is the umbrella organization serving as the voice of the farming community whenever negotiations are conducted with government departments and marketing or control boards.

The SAAU structure comprises a federation of many farmers' organizations, with the highest authority being a congress, a board functioning as an extension of the congress, and an executive committee. Roughly three-quarters of all farmers are members of the 2,000 associations making up the SAAU, although no individual producer is a direct member.

Cooperatives play a central role in the SAAU and are divided into two groups, agricultural and commercial. They act as the middleman or handling agent for the marketing boards and also are empowered to make credit available to farmers by supplying agricultural inputs and implements. The cooperatives are in turn financed by the Land Bank. There are over 300 agricultural cooperatives in the Republic with services supplied through a system of branches and depots.

Corn producers are organized into the powerful National Maize Producers Organization (NAMPO) which serves to speak for its members in negotiations with the Maize Board and Government agencies.

Control Boards

Control boards were created by the Marketing Act of 1968 in order to stabilize producer prices and to avoid an unrealistic gap between the earnings of agriculture and those in other sectors of the economy. Important decisions of the boards are subject to the approval of the Minister of Agriculture after investigation by the National Marketing Board. There are more than 20 control boards, including maize, sorghum, wheat, chicory, cotton, citrus, egg, mohair, meat, and deciduous fruit. Four-fifths of the total agricultural production in terms of value is presently marketed under the control of these boards.

The marketing program or scheme varies from commodity to commodity and classifications have included: single-channel, fixed-price; single-channel pool; surplus disposal; supervisory and regulatory; and sales promotion.

Corn is marketed in a single-channel scheme where producers sell only through the board which pays an advance on receipt of the product, conducts a sales pool, and makes a final payment after all deliveries have been disposed. This is a new system, is in a state of flux and is currently being evaluated.

Corn Pricing

The fixed price system for corn has been abandoned in order to scale down output and reduce losses suffered, until recently, in export markets. A sliding scale for producer prices is based on the size of the total national crop. Initial prices released by the Maize Board for the 1988/89 crop are listed below.

<u>Deliveries</u> (1,000 MT)	<u>Net Producer Price</u> (Rand/MT)	
	White	Yellow
6,000	255	250
7,000	242	237
8,000	228	223
9,000	217	212
10,000	208	203

The fixed price system that prevailed up to the mid-1980's may be seen in the following table.

<u>Season</u>	<u>Gross Producer Price</u>		<u>Net Producer Price</u> Rand/MT		<u>Board Selling Price</u>	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Yellow</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Yellow</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Yellow</u>
1982/83	170.05	170.05	167.05	167.05	170.05	170.05
1983/84	219.50	215.55	218.55	214.60	224.50	220.55
1984/85	221.45	217.50	218.60	214.65	246.60	242.65
1985/86	283.59	271.77	240.35	225.27	308.89	285.27
1986/87	275.00	263.00	215.00	203.00	310.00	288.00*
1987/88	268.00	263.00	240.00	235.00	295.00	322.00

U.S.\$1= ~R2.44

- * A post-season payment, not included, of R22 per ton for the better grades and R10 per ton for the third grade is paid. Farmers receive 90 percent of the net producer price at delivery. An interim payment is made in January of the third year with a final payment that may be as late as July of the third year.

The Maize Board charges several fees or levies on each ton of corn procured. The Board now controls all production areas. Several levies are actually included in the total levy that equalled R60 per ton in 1986/87. An ordinary levy covers the board's administrative costs, a special levy funds the Board's market promotion and research, another levy is charged for NAMPO's Development Foundation, and there is a general levy for financing the SAAU. The main charge, however, is the stabilization levy that is used to carry export losses.

The Board's minimum selling price is determined by the gross producer price plus premiums to defray the marketing costs of high-lysine maize and higher payments for early delivery of maize. An additional charge is made to cover the cost of handling, storage, and fumigation. From any carry over surplus, a levy fund balance and government subsidies are subtracted. Last year the corn subsidy was R289 million-- amounting to a government subsidy of about R40 per ton of maize. For 1988/89, the subsidy is only budgeted for R80 million, which is basically only sufficient to cover domestic handling costs.

Agricultural Policy Issues Affecting Corn Producers

A fundamental issue in South Africa's agricultural policy today is an acceptance by government and industry of the need for a more market-related price structure for all commodities, but particularly for maize. The current price system is rigid. Farmers are under the regulation of 22 marketing boards, a series of Land Acts, a Cooperatives Act, an Agricultural Credit Act, and the Marketing Act to mention a few. Direct state intervention is being reduced. Total federal outlays for agriculture are being reduced with subsidies for fertilizer being eliminated. Government expenditures on all agriculture as a percentage of total federal expenditures in 1986/87, 1987/88, and projections for 1988/89 were 2.33, 3.48, and 2.03 percent, respectively. Subsidies as a percentage of total federal agricultural spending in 1986/87, 1987/88, and projections for 1988/89 were 78.0, 86.6, and 67.0 percent, respectively.

The government is attempting to reduce subsidies to agriculture. Federal support to the maize industry and financially strapped farmers continues, however. The government has spent more than R2.5 billion to assist grain farmers over the drought years. This sum does not include the government guarantee of R400 million to keep insolvent farmers on the land and R900 million for carryover debts. Since 1981, the state has additionally rendered assistance to grain producers by consolidation of debts, crop production loans, and subsidized interest so that the effective interest rate farmers paid was only 4 percent.

Grain policy is in a transitional phase. The goal is to reduce and stabilize grain production, particularly corn production. Until recently, low international prices together with costly support schemes and subsidies to producers made corn exports a costly proposition. Recent strong world corn prices have tended to act as a confusion factor since a profit can occasionally be made in the export market--a drought cannot be expected every year in the United States! Last year's plan to reduce summer grain area, mainly maize by 1.0 million hectares by diverting land to permanent pastures, was the first concrete sign of a definite program. Farmers reacted rather coolly to this scheme, however, since the very growers who should be participating have severe debt problems that make it difficult, if not impossible, to fund a move into livestock. In addition, grass seed is scarce. Another aspect of the land diversion plan is that production is more a function of erratic yields than area, therefore reducing area will not preclude production of 3.0-million or 12.0-million-ton maize crops.

Distortions in the agricultural sector due to the price support system have led to overproduction of corn, and consequents, of corn exports. The entire industry is dependent on government control that acts as the foundation for an overdeveloped and costly infrastructure. Income tax preferments have created an unreasonably capital-intensive production system and farmers have financially overextended themselves, leaving them without cash resources and susceptible to interest rate swings.

There is an awareness in agricultural circles that market forces must be allowed to determine prices. Generally there are two groups of maize farmers: those farming in the better areas who will normally get a crop and can handle losses during poor years; and others growing maize where experience shows they should not be. In many area, such as the western Transvaal, there are few alternative crops. National production costs for 1988/89, on a per ton basis are estimated at R390 with producer payments, based on an 8.0 million ton crop, of about R225.

Government policy is largely responsible for the current situation since the Maize Board fixed the producer price of maize in the late 1970's and most of the 1980's. Long-term forecasts of the international market and prices resulted in expectations of 20-million-ton maize harvests in the late 1980's leading to large-scale construction of storage facilities needed for the expected harvests.

South African corn producers have many strengths--they are highly sophisticated in terms of both farmer expertise and input technology and availability, the supporting infrastructure is well developed, and, in general, the quality of rural life is quite good. They do have problems, however, and future farm policy will likely attempt to dampen overproduction while addressing underconsumption, incorrect allocation of resources, inadequate competition in input supply, and poor risk management aggravated by state involvement.

Terry W. Taylor, (202) 382-8882

Chart 4
South Africa: Corn Area
1979/80--1988/89

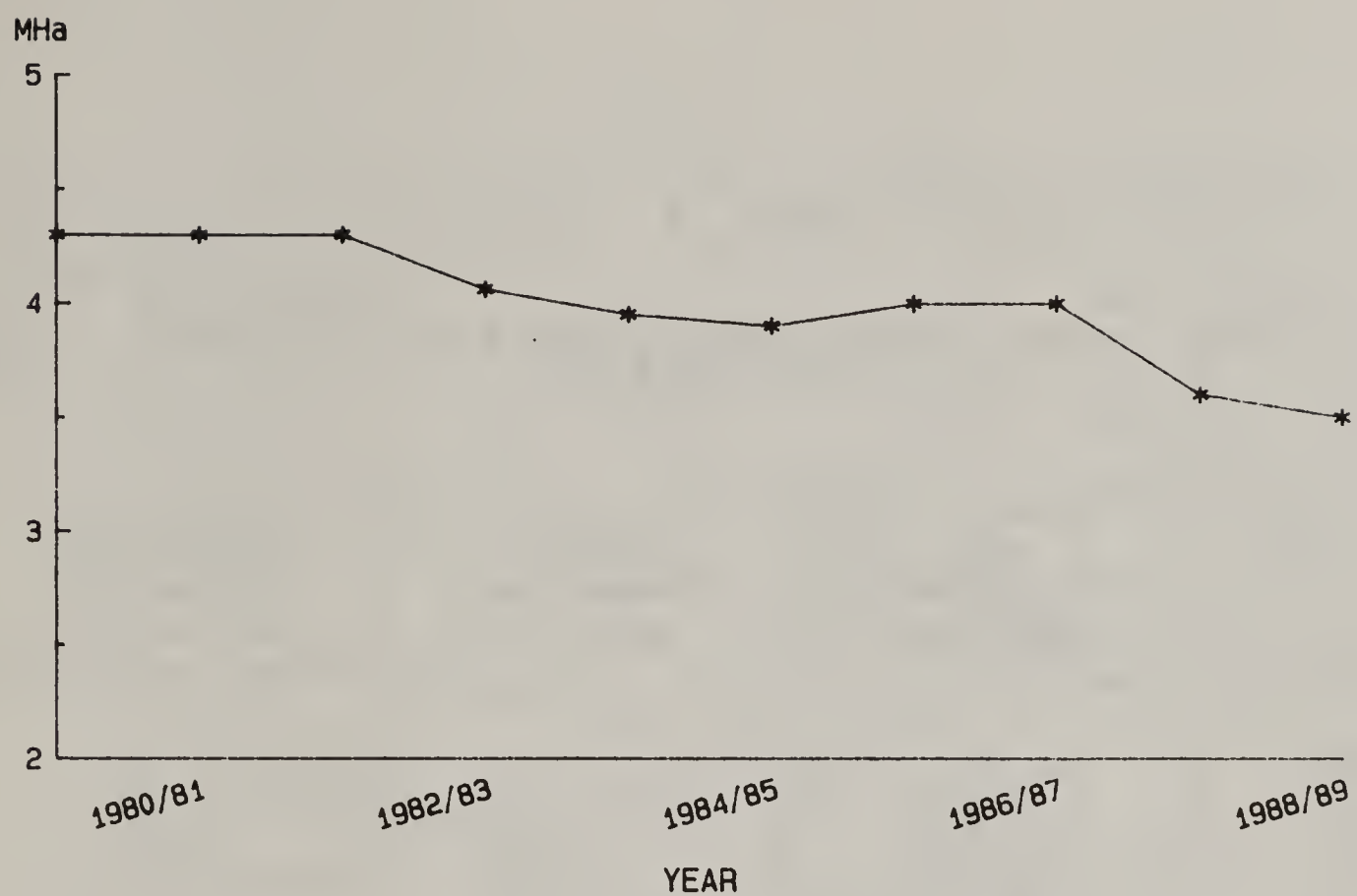
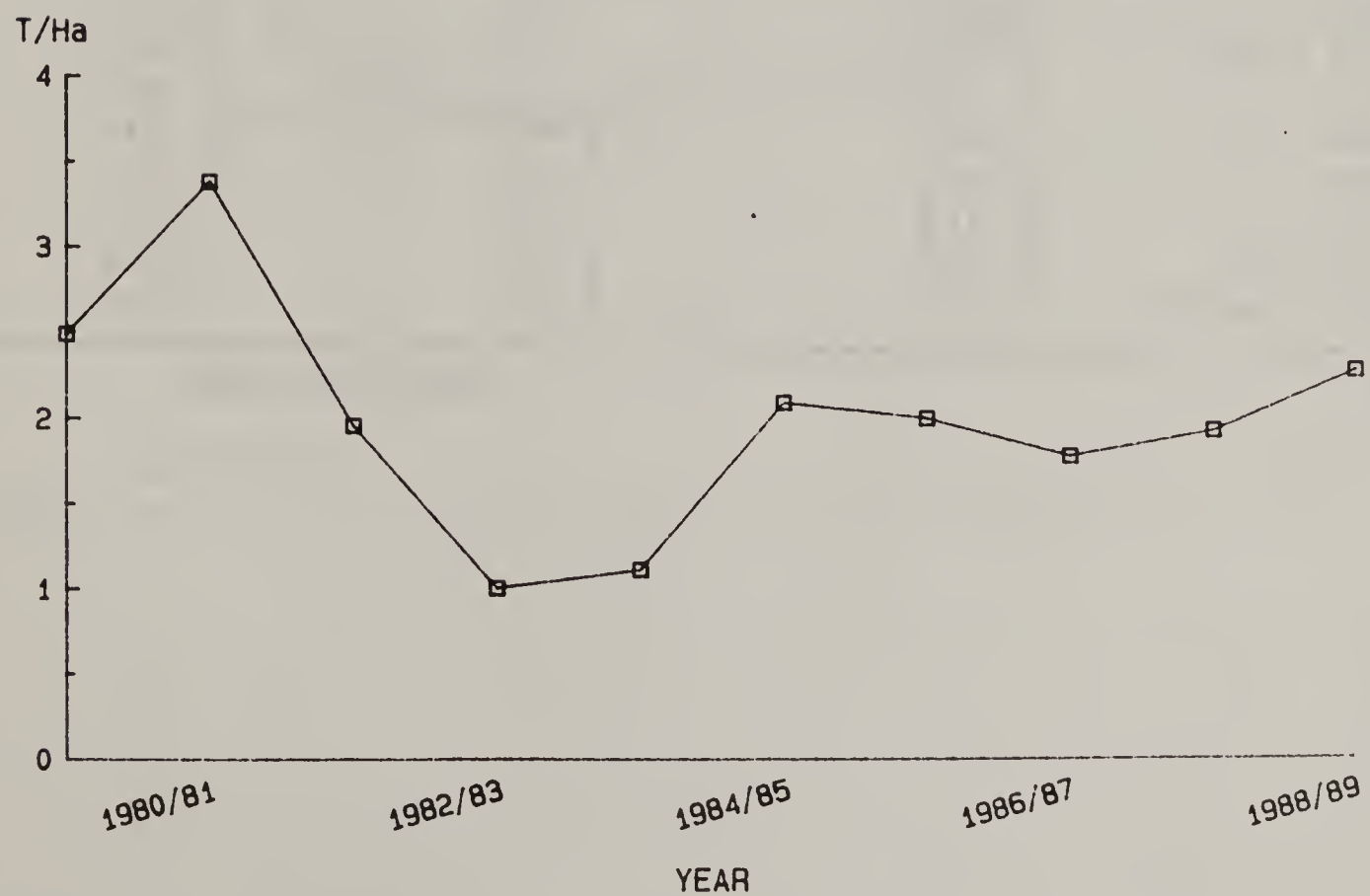


Chart 5
South Africa: Corn Yields
1979/80--1988/89

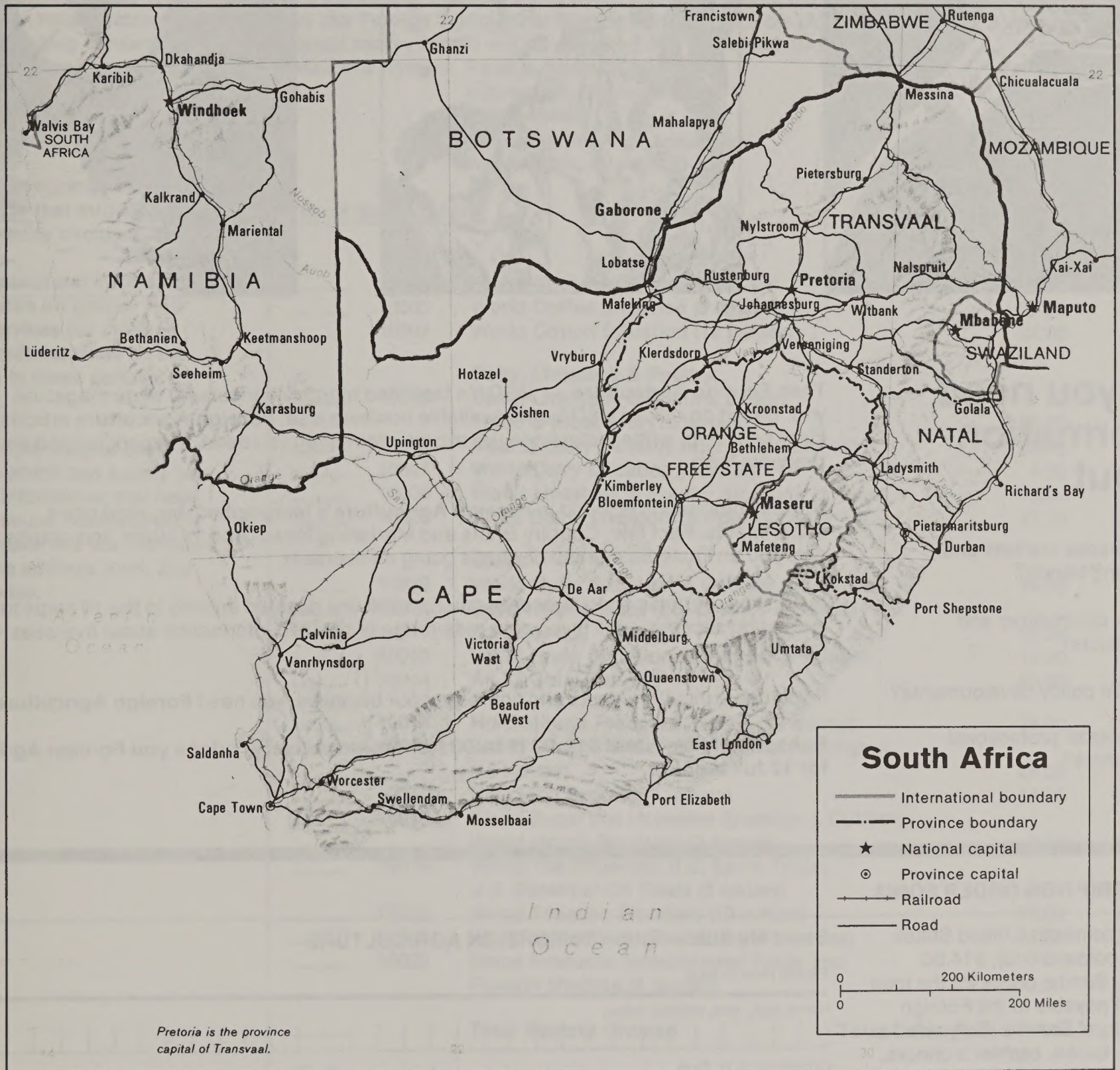


SOUTH AFRICA: CORN AREA, YIELD AND PRODUCTION
1970 - 1988

/p
/f

52

Map 3



FAS Circulars: Market Information For Agricultural Exporters

As an agricultural exporter, you need timely, reliable information on changing consumer preferences, needs of foreign buyers, and the supply and demand situation in countries around the world.

The Foreign Agricultural Service can provide that information in its commodity circulars.

World agricultural information and updates on special FAS export services for the food and agricultural trade all are available in these periodic circulars.

For a sample copy of these reports—which can supply you with the information you need to make sound business decisions—check the box indicated, fill out the address form, and mail it today.

To subscribe: Indicate which publications you want. Send a check for the total amount payable to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Only checks on U.S. banks, cashier's checks, or international money orders will be accepted. NO REFUNDS CAN BE MADE.

Mail this form to: Foreign Agricultural Service
Information Division
Room 4644-S
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250-1000

<u>No. of Subscriptions</u>		<u>Subscription Rate</u>	
		Domestic	Foreign
_____	10022	World Cocoa Situation (2 Issues)	
_____	10003	\$ 5.00	\$ 7.00
_____	10003	7.00	12.00
_____	10004	World Cotton Situation (12 issues)	
		24.00	35.00
		Dairy, Livestock & Poultry:	
_____	10005	Dalry, Livestock & Poultry: Export Trade & Prospects (12 Issues)	
		28.00	56.00
_____	10006	Meat & Dairy Monthly Imports (12 Issues)	
		22.00	28.00
_____	10007	World Dalry Situation (1 issue)	
		4.00	6.00
_____	10008	World Livestock & Poultry Situation (1 issue)	
		5.00	7.00
_____	10009	All 26 Dalry, Livestock & Poultry Reports	
		57.00	97.00
		Grain:	
_____	10010	World Grain Situation & Outlook (12 issues)	
		24.00	35.00
_____	10011	Export Markets for U.S. Grain & Products (12 Issues)	
		24.00	35.00
_____	10013	USSR Grain Situation & Outlook (8 issues)	
		12.00	18.00
_____	10014	All 32 Grain Reports	
		60.00	88.00
_____	10015	Horticultural Products Review (12 issues)	
		24.00	35.00
_____	10016	World Oilseed Situation & Market Highlights (12 issues)	
		28.00	56.00
_____	10017	U.S. Seed Exports (4 Issues)	
		12.00	20.00
_____	10018	World Sugar and Molasses Situation & Outlook; World Honey Situation (3 issues)	
		7.00	10.00
_____	10019	World Tea Situation; U.S. Spice Trade; U.S. Essential Oil Trade (3 issues)	
		7.00	12.00
_____	10020	World Tobacco Situation (12 issues)	
		26.00	45.00
_____	10021	World Agricultural Production (12 issues)	
		24.00	35.00
_____	10023	Wood Products: International Trade and Foreign Markets (4 issues)	
		10.00	15.00
_____	Total Reports Ordered		Total Subscription Price _____

☐ Please send me a sample copy.

Enclosed is my Check for \$ _____ Made Payable to Foreign Agricultural Service.

Name (Last, first, middle initial) _____

Organization or Firm _____

Street or P.O. Box Number _____

City _____

State _____

Zip Code _____

Country _____

Phone No. () _____ - _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service
Room 4644-S
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250-1000

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
USDA-FAS
WASHINGTON, D.C.
PERMIT No. G-262

If your address should be changed _____ PRINT
OR TYPE the new address, including ZIP CODE and
return the whole sheet and/or envelope to:

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, Room 4644 So.
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250.

Do you need
information
about

1. Agricultural products and services
2. Agricultural research and development
3. Agricultural trade and commerce
4. Agricultural policy and legislation
5. Agricultural statistics and data
6. Agricultural education and training
7. Agricultural health and safety
8. Agricultural environment and conservation
9. Agricultural labor and employment
10. Agricultural law and justice

1. Agricultural products and services
2. Agricultural research and development
3. Agricultural trade and commerce
4. Agricultural policy and legislation
5. Agricultural statistics and data
6. Agricultural education and training
7. Agricultural health and safety
8. Agricultural environment and conservation
9. Agricultural labor and employment
10. Agricultural law and justice

For a complete copy of this
report—which can help you
with the information you need
to make sound business decisions—
fill out the address form and
mail it today.

For a complete copy of this
report—which can help you
with the information you need
to make sound business decisions—
fill out the address form and
mail it today.

Name (Last, first, middle initial)
Organization or firm
Street or P.O. Box number
City
State
Zip Code
Country

Name (Last, first, middle initial)
Organization or firm
Street or P.O. Box number
City
State
Zip Code
Country